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THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 23 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Voluntary Salvage Drive in Delia District

The committee for the voluntary collection of scrap iron and scrap rubber wishes to draw the attention of residents to the importance of this salvage work in contributing to the national war effort.

Farmers are asked to co-operate in this direction by donating, and delivering in Delia, all worn cut and useless machinery and parts as well as all old and useless rubber. There must be tons of worn out machinery lying in odd corners of our farmyards. If some of this material is too heavy or bulky to handle alone, it is suggested that a neighbour be asked to assist in this vital and necessary effort.

Scrap rubber may be delivered in Delia at the Gibson garage, while scrap iron should first be weighed at any local elevator (agents of which have indicated their willingness to furnish this service free of charge), and afterward delivered at the Canadian National Railways' freight loading platform.

The community drive for salvage extends from June 1st to June 13th, and any needed information can be obtained from Wm. Gibson, in Delia, or from J. Y. Fulton, whom it would not be inappropriate to designate as the chief of beggars on behalf of any dominion war effort.

New wars demand new methods. Nothing was heard of scrap iron collection in Canada during the last war, but the Japanese are a highly modernised race, and among other innovations are said to be using high explosive and shrapnel shell filled with discarded razor blades Anyone who has witnessed the destruction that small fragmentary shrapnel can effect, will realize what that means.

Load up your old iron junk. Maybe a fragment of your old plow or binder will cut one of our little yellow brothers down into neat slivers.

DELIA BEEF CALF CLUB SUCCESSFUL

Nine entries of very fine calves took part in the annual show of the Delia Beef Calf Club, which was held in the stockyards at Delia on Tuesday afternoon, May 26th.

First prize was awarded the entry made by Earle Dunfield, while second and third were taken by James Scott and Helen Martin, respectively. Other placings were made in the following order: Edna Scott, Florence Scott, Ronald Stevenson, Jas. Elliott, Lorna Scott, Jean Martin.

After the judging, the stock was offered for sale, and prices ranging from 11½ to 10 cents per pound was paid by Roy Cook, of Delia, who bought all nine animals.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 4, 5, and 6. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

Thursday, June 4

6:05 p.m. Penny's Diary.
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 " CBC National News.
9:30 " BBC News Reel.
10:00 " Drama.
10:30 " Britain Speaks.
11:00 " CBC News.

Friday, June 5

6:05 p.m. Woodhouse and Hawkins.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
7:30 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
8:00 " BBC National News.
9:00 " Recital.
10:00 " Drama—War in the Pacific.
10:30 " World Affairs.
11:15 " Musical Mirror.

Saturday, June 6

6:05 p.m. With the Troops in Britain.
7:30 " NBC Summer Symphony.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:30 " Stag Party.
9:00 " Wings Abroad.
9:15 " Britain Speaks.
10:00 " Musical Interlude.
10:30 " Dances of the Nations.
11:00 " CBC News.


NATIONAL WAR DRIVE
CANADIAN RED CROSS
THE NEED IS URGENT—DIG IN AND GIVE

Delia Quota Swamped

Further subscriptions to the Delia district drive has increased the sum collected from $817.20, as it stood last week, to $964.45 on Tuesday of this week. This must be a gratifying showing to the voluntary collectors of the district, who have worked hard and devoted their time and expenses freely to this worthy cause.

Since the quota set for Delia was $400.00, and there is yet a grant to be received from Lambton Municipal Council, in addition to a few odd sums which are still trickling in, the drive has far exceeded expectations.

The outstanding success of the drive may fairly be attributed to the wisdom of the promoters, in deciding that only one collection should be made during the current year.

Women's Missionary Society

The regular W.M.S. meeting was held in the United Church on May 21st, with Mrs. Murray and the associate helpers in charge.

The devotional period was taken by Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Bares followed with a short talk on the "Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Missionaries in West China."

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. A. Wilcox.

On Sunday, May 24th, the ladies of the W.M.S. Auxiliary conducted services in the church in the absence of Rev. Taylor.—Cor.

Truck Owners Take Notice

Truck owners and drivers are advised by Transit Officer J. G. Wilson of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regional Office at Edmonton, that they must not haul light loads unless these are definitely required. That they must use every effort to arrange return loads, and avoid all unnecessary haulage, in the interest of the war effort.

Where a truck is being used as a freight vehicle, the owner may carry members of his family without obtaining a permit. When carrying livestock, he may carry not more than two owners of the livestock as passengers in his cab without obtaining a permit.

In all other cases, he must not carry passengers without first obtaining a permit from the Transit Officer A permit will be granted to allow a truck owner to transport members of his family or employees upon essential business, where no other means of transportation are available. A permit may also be granted to provide for carrying persons from a point on a train, bus or boat route, to their ultimate destination, where no passenger vehicles are available. Under no circumstances will permits be granted to carry passengers on trucks to picnics, festivals, dances, or other pleasure entertainments.

SWINE MARKETINGS

625,000 head of swine were graded in Alberta in the first four months of 1942 During the same period in 1941, 466,000 head were graded Gradings for this year are, therefore, over 34 per cent higher than for the January-April period of 1941.

Gradings for the dominion as a whole, stand at 2,091,543 compared to 1,946,507 for January-April, 1942 and 1941 respectively.

Grading and marketing are not synonymous terms. Marketings, for various reasons, slightly exceed gradings.

Wheat seeding was virtually completed at the week end, May 23rd.

A Law Unto Himselt

(Written for the Lethbridge Herald by P. T. S.)

Mr. William Aberhart, Premier of the Province of Alberta, has many advantages in the discussion of public questions.

He is a law unto himself. He is not called upon to obey the rules of argument. It is not necessary that the claims he makes should have a trace of fact or reason. Vociferousness of utterance atones for the absence of validity. In a statement which he issued to the press and which appeared in Canadian papers on the morning of Thursday, May 7th, Mr. Aberhart asks why Saskatchewan farmers should be paid less than Manitoba farmers and why Alberta farmers should receive less than Saskatchewan farmers.

The answer, of course, is that Manitoba is closer to the market than is the Province of Saskatchewan, and the Province of Saskatchewan is closer to the market than is the Province of Alberta. It requires the expenditure of labor and the use of materials to move a carload of wheat from Alberta to Winnipeg, and because it cannot be done without expenditure of labor and effort, someone has to pay for it.

A bonus could be paid to the railways and an arrangement made by which the wheat would be carried "free". This would not alter the facts. Someone would have to pay for the service rendered, and there seems no valid reason why taxation should be imposed by the Dominion of Canada upon fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, upon the factory workers in Ontario, upon men in the lumber camps in British Columbia, in order to enable those who vote for Mr. Aberhart to receive something for nothing. I wonder if the Hon. Gentleman would be good enough to explain what he meant by that story—but perhaps it doesn't matter.

Mr. Aberhart claims that it is a recognized principle that a person who invests his capital in an undertaking should accept the risks attached to it. He then goes on to say that had this been applied to farm debts when farm prices fell to 25% of the level at which the debts were incurred, the money value of the farmers' liabilities would have been reduced by 75%.

Mr. Aberhart is incorrect in both these assumptions, He is wrong because he does not understand. A mortgage provides that, in case of default of interest or principal by the mortgagor, the mortgage may take over the property and enforce such other penalties as the terms of the agreement may provide. The borrower knows, at the time of the agreement, the nature of the risk he takes. It is a chance of gain, coupled with the risk of loss. If the property advances in value he may sell it, subject to the mortgage, and keep his profits. If it declines in value or if conditions become unfavorable, he may lose its investment. His equity in the property may cease to have value. The same differences apply to the holders of bonds and common stocks. The bonds represent, in effect, a mortgage—the common stock, a share in a property which may already carry a mortgage or have what is equivalent, a bond issue registered against it which takes precedence over the common stocks in any distribution of assets of the corporation. The man who invests his money in bonds or mortgages takes less risks—the man who invests in equities takes greater risks but more chances of profits. Mr. Aberhart can't have it both ways.

The statement of Mr. Aberhart is ridiculous. Farm prices did not fall to 25% of the level at which the debts were incurred. Mr. Aberhart assumes that all these debts were contracted in 1920 and that payment had to be made in the 1932 period; but Mr. Aberhart ignores entirely the fact that from 1914 to 1920, the price of farm products was rising, and through all these years he could liquidate his debts out of the sale of products then selling for prices higher than those existing at the time the obligations were assumed.

This table tells the story:

Prices and the Farmers
(Basis 1926–100)

	Farm Products	Manufactured Products
1914.........	70 2	65 6
1915.........	77.9	71.1
1916.........	89.8	84.6
1917.........	128.5	113.5
1918.........	132.6	127.7
1919.........	146.7	132.1
1920.........	160.6	156 5
1932.........	48.4	69.8
1935.........	63 5	72.8
1939.........	64.3	75.3

The highest price level for farm products was in 1920—a level of 160.6 on the basis of 1926 prices equalling 100. The debts of the farmer existing at that time (1920) represented accumulated burdens of past years contracted at much lower price levels for farm products. There never was a better time for the liquidation of personal and corporate debts than in the year 1914 to 1920.

Let us consider the case of a farmer who mortgaged a farm for $5,000 in 1914. Price of farm products rose. In 1920 the farmer could settle the debt in full, for slightly less than 44% of the volume of the farm products he would have been required to pay at the time he mortgaged his farm. This is less than half of the original amount. All this was due to the increase in the selling price of farm products. If, however, he contracted the debt in 1920 and had to settle it in 1932, the position is reversed. He must settle on that basis. It is extremely difficult to do so. He would then be compelled to deliver over three times as much, in terms of farm products, as he would have paid at the time he entered the agreement. The situation calls for compromise by mutual arrangements Only in that way can it be solved. Legislation was passed which, so far as the farmer at least was concerned, compelled a compromise. It was necessary perhaps at that time, but is something which should be avoided if at all possible. The farmers were not the only ones caught. Those Mr. Aberhart denounces were in precisely the same fix. The so-called "big shots" were the losers. They, too, paid the price.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

The Fixing of Prices

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board in order to stop inflation in Canada, is attempting to "set" the prices of all goods, commodities and products. This has been tried many times in the past, but it has never been successful because prices have always been "set" too rigidly, and so in the end the plans broke down. The "set" prices usually broke down because the relationship between supply and demand changed, and no longer warranted the prices that had been "set." In other wards, too much pressure accumulated behind the dam, and either the price dam burst or the prices ran over the top!

Mr. Donald Gordon, chairman of the Prices and Trade Board, is evidently profiting by past experience, for he has stated that he realizes that in order to increase the production of any scarce product such as flax, which is now badly needed, that a HIGHER price must be offered to increase supply.

This policy of arranging fluctuating prices, will give the government policy of price control a far better chance to succeed than past plans of a similar nature.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Gordon evidently realizes that while a price can be set and controlled, that it must be changed from time to time to accord with the changing factors of supply and demand, otherwise essential war products may not be forthcoming.

SOW MORE FLAX

Farmers should sow more flax if they can. Canada desperately needs it.

Do not sow before May 1st, nor after May 20th.

See any Searle Agent for particulars on flax management.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Canada Approved High Vitamin Flour

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

In order to bring about a more healthful type of bread throughout Canada, government officials at Ottawa, nutritionists from various institutions, and many of our Canadian millers, have co-operated and developed a method of manufacturing a superior type of flour. This flour is much richer in vitamin B1 or thiamin, the vitamin which is generally most lacking in the ordinary diet. In Britain and in the United States, the content of thiamin in flour has been increased synthetically, but in Canada authorities were of opinion that it should be more satisfactory to bring about the same results by altering the methods of milling somewhat, so as to retain more of the vitamin B1 content of the wheat kernel.

The vitamin B1 content of food is measured in what is known as International Units. An analysis of a considerable number of flour samples used in Canada showed the average vitamin B1 content to be 160 i.u. per pound, while ordinarily whole wheat flour contains well over 500 i.u. per pound. Authorities in Canada, after much thorough investigation on the whole problem of increasing the thiamin content of flour, have recommended that the "Canada Approved High Vitamin White Flour," which is now being produced by many of our large milling companies, should contain not less than 360 i.u. of thiamin per pound.

In a study conducted at the Central Experimental Farms at Ottawa, to determine the vitamin B1 content of the different parts of the wheat kernel, it was shown that the bran contributes about two-thirds of the total amount, and the bran, shorts, and feeds about six-sevenths. Hogs and other classes of livestock have, therefore, been getting a high proportion of the vitamin B1 content of wheat in the past.

Milling tests showed that the thiamin content of flour could be retained at a high level by reducing he moisture content of wheat before milling. Ordinarily, wheat is milled at a moisture content of approximately 15.5 per cent. One of the chief recommendations of the investigators of this problem was that wheat should be milled at a moisture content of 13.5 to 14 per cent. This means making alterations in methods of milling and equipment used, which may not be easy to accomplish in all cases. Several of the larger milling companies, however, have made the necessary adjustments and have been selling Canada Approved High Vitamin White Flour for some time. The Ellison Milling Company, of Lethbridge, was the first milling company in Canada to produce in any considerable quantity a superior type of flour from the standpoint of vitamin content.

It is too early yet to state how the general public will accept this new type of flour, or bread made from it, but present indications are that it is being received quite favorably. There is every reason to hope that the demand for it will increase, for the use of a more healthful type of bread should tend to raise the health of the nation to a higher level.

Bananas may be scarce this season, due to lack of shipping space in coast wise trade.

WARNING!

THE ATTENTION OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF DELIA has been drawn to a despicable practice of some person or persons in using the VILLAGE PUMP HOUSE as a Urinal.

Information leading to the conviction of anyone guilty of this offence will be rewarded.

A continuance of this disgusting habit will result in the absolute shutting up of this public convenience.

By order of the Sanitary Inspector.

Farming for Total War
means new problems
The NATIONAL Buyer
can supply you with interesting pamphlets issued by our Agricultural Department on
WARTIME FARMING REQUIREMENTS



NATIONAL GRAIN CO. LTD.

NUMEROUS CALLS FOR ROAD SERVICES

Growing in popularity, emergency road service provided at branches of the Alberta Motor Association show a steadily increased number of calls, according to reports received by officials of that organization.

It is expected that the demands on this service will continue to increase until new cars and tires are again available as in normal times.

The A.M.A. provides first aid mechanical and towing service for passenger cars in trouble on the roads. The service includes the changing of tires and is available at any time of the day or night.

Now that the motoring season is opening, with a heavy volume of traffic certain, it is evident that the A.M.A. emergency services will be in still greater demand.

Large insurance benefits given free with memberships in the A.M.A. also have proved a big factor in increasing membership in the organization. These benefits now bring the value of the protection practically up to the cost of membership in the association.

During the approach of the holiday season the A.M.A. branches also are playing a big part in their travel bureau service, and routing parties to popular playgrounds and vacation resorts.

Sir Edward Beatty Becomes Chairman— D. C. Coleman New C.P.R. President



D'Alton C. Coleman was elected president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in succession to Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., at Montreal, May 1. Sir Edward, whose recent illness brought on by over-exertion since the outbreak of the war caused his resignation after more than 23 years as president, still remains as Chairman of the Board on the request of the directors and will be available for counsel at all times.

Mr. Coleman, the fifth man to command the destinies of the world's greatest privately owned transportation system, is prominent in the field of education, is actively connected with many great Canadian industries and also thoroughly enjoys his positions as director of the Canadian Arena Company at Montreal and on the committee which administers the affairs of the Canadiens in the National Hockey League. He is an enthusiastic fan. He is at present a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Bishops College at Lennoxville, P.Q., and he gave outstanding service on the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba. His library of Canadiana is one of the most comprehensive privately owned collections in the Dominion.

Quiet, forceful, brilliant, the new president of the Canadian Pacific Railway is noted for his capacity and industry. During his sixteen years as vice-president of western lines and six and a half years as vice-president and director of the company at Montreal, he proved himself to be one of the best railroaders in Canada.

Sir Edward Beatty, one of the first citizens of Canada and a leader in economic, industrial and social thought, became president of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1918 a week before his 41st birthday. While his outstanding work was modernizing and extending the railway and successfully guiding it, he has been active in almost every branch of Canadian life. He is affiliated with more than a score of business concerns; has been Chancellor of McGill since 1921 and has also served other leading universities, his work earning him honorary degrees from twelve universities in Canada, the United States, Scotland and Ireland. He is a leader in welfare and philanthropic work, playing outstanding roles in such valuable organizations as the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, Boy Scouts Association of Canada, British Empire Games Association, Royal Victoria Hospital, Salvation Army, St. John Ambulance Association, Montreal General Hospital, Montreal Boys' Association, Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and Montreal Orchestra. He has been honored on many occasions, the most important being in 1935 when King George V made him a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Against a background of Windsor Station, which houses the Company headquarters at Montreal, the illustration shows Sir Edward and Mr. Coleman (right).



Our Air Offensive

IN RECENT weeks the air offensive launched by the R.A.F. against Germany and German-held military and naval bases in Europe, has awakened a feeling of optimism among people of the United Nations. After being for many months on the defensive, it has been heartening to see telling blows from the air delivered against German war industries and strategic points held by the Germans. Captain Harold Balfour, British Undersecretary for Air, who headed the British mission at the United Nations' Air Conference at Ottawa, said of these raids: "It is a positive offensive, and constitutes a second front in the air. We are holding a large force of German fighters over the West which they would dearly like to send East. We have also forced the Nazis to retaliate on England with bombers they could put to better advantage over Russia." At present about eight hundred 'planes are available to take part in these R.A.F. attacks and it is expected that it will soon be possible to send over a thousand at one time.

* * * * *

Effect Of Recent Raids A recent raid on the City of Lubeck was of such proportions that it can now be designated on a map only as having once been a city. The term "Lubecking" is now used in referring to devastating air offensives, and as Prime Minister Churchill said in his last radio address, the R.A.F. has many other places in Germany marked out for similar treatment. On humanitarian grounds there can be little objection to this offensive. It is the most effective way of bringing the war to the German people, and with the memory of the cruel raids on England in 1940 and 1941, it may be surmised that it is the only form of war that the German people understand. How great will be the effects on the morale of the German people we cannot accurately determine, but that it will affect it in no small degree, we can be sure.

* * * * *

Axis Can Be Defeated There is danger, however, in feeling any undue optimism over the results of this air offensive. The Axis nations are still strong and there is no indication that they can be soon or easily broken. Some interesting facts about the strength of the Nazis in Europe have been given by American newspaper correspondents who have recently returned in an exchange of nationals between Germany and America. These writers, many of whom have spent months in internment camps, are confident that the Axis can be defeated, but they emphasize that it can only be by an "all out" effort on the part of the United Nations. They tell us that the people of Germany and Italy are feeling the strain, but that the Nazi machine is still strong and that Hitler is determined on victory in 1942. However, it may well be that the large-scale air attacks now commenced will mark a turning point of the war, and the beginning of an Allied offensive which will gather in proportions until the Axis nations are brought to defeat.

A Useless Order

No Need To Tell Germans Not To Accept Substitutes

Alvin J. Steinkopf, Associated Press Staff writer, says: "Don't accept substitutes" would be idle advice to Germans nowadays—it taxes their ingenuity just to keep life going anywhere near normal.

If there are no clothespins, the resourceful hausfrau hangs out the wash with odds and ends of old paper clips and safety pins.

Say she can't get toothpaste and has no illegal black market sources. A pretty good substitute is a mixture of soap, soda and baking powder.

A broken shoelace is an emergency.

In southern Germany and Austria, where bunches of leather thongs are used for dusting, some Germans separate old ones, sew strips together and get rawhide laces to last even through a long war.

There was one crisis in a Berlin household when the glass top of a percolator broke. An inquiry about a replacement would be a confession that one had coffee, hence suspicion that he dealt on the black market. Anyway, there are no percolator tops. Solution: a milk bottle wedged into the top of the coffee pot.

The war against waste is waged with the same fury as the war against Russia.

Woe to the farmer who allows wheat to mold, or a few potatoes to rot.

Medal For Scottish Lads

Heroism Brought Merited Reward To Two 'Teen Age Sailors

Two 'teen-aged Scottish boys, whose heroism at sea belied their age, have been awarded the British Empire Medal.

John Morrison, 16, former Glasgow butcher's boy, received his award for standing without relief at the wheel of his ship while shells from the German cruiser Prinz Eugen screamed around him.

John Alexander Ross, 18-year-old Kincardine cadet, one of 34 men who took to the boats in a shark-infested sea after their ship was torpedoed, was the other recipient. Heat of the sun and lack of water drove the men in Ross' boat mad and one by one they died or jumped overboard.

Only Ross was alive when, at the end of four weeks, a British ship sighted the lifeboat.



Repaying Loans

China Always Pays On Schedule In Spite Of War

This year the United States Government extended to the Chinese Government a $500,000 000 loan, and the British Government loaned $250,000,000. The magnitude of these loans, says the St. Thomas Times-Journal, which are but a drop in the buckets of American and British finance, is indicated by the fact that they are equivalent to the entire volume of Chinese currency in circulation. They mean a great deal to China, yet the amount of the British loan is only equivalent to paying for the war for four or five days at the rate of British expenditure.

China has had several previous loans from both countries. Despite its disruption of industry and production, China, according to a report from Washington, has been repaying its loans on schedule. Payment is not being made in money, but in essential natural products, such as wood oil, which the United States wants and which they bargained for.

China is not spending all her money on the war. She can run her war against Japan very much cheaper than the Allies. She has practically no navy; certainly no expensive battleships, and her soldiers only get a few cents a day. Her arms have been poor, and what she is getting now that is effective is supplied to her under the lend-lease program. She has re-established nearly 1,400 factories in the hinterlands and built thousands of miles of highways.

A Human Motor

South African Girl Had Electric Power In Her Hands

Sylvia Schweppe, a South African girl now working in London, is able to convey through her hands all the sensations of a pulsating electric motor. "Harley Street specialists explain it away by saying I must have an abnormal control over my muscles," she said. "People often ask me if I'm in a continual state of vibration, but I assure you I haven't got D.T. yet, and I start and stop vibrating entirely at will."—London Listeners.

OPINION OF NAZIS

Here, from captured German documents, is what the Nazis think of the British Tommy encountered in the Middle East desert warfare: "a tough and hard opponent as an individual fighter, highly skilled in defence, unimaginative and inflexible in attack, cold-blooded and skilled in in-fighting."

Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, once had a laughter club, with weekly meetings, and each member was required to tell or play one joke daily.

Apart From Patriotism

Naval Veteran Has Plenty Of Reason To Fight Huns

Private James L. Wadwell at No. 20 Canadian Army (Basic) Training Centre, Brantford, Ont., has a real reason for wanting to do his bit in whipping the Nazis. Eight of his brothers and his father all lost their lives in the First Great War with the Huns! These were all the brothers he had.

He was cut out for the army when he was a lad of 7. Then he went to the Litchfield Military Training Academy in Staffordshire, England. He was born in Ilford, Essex, England. At 13, he went to sea as a stoker. The First Great War broke out and he found himself in Canada. He enlisted and went overseas as a bugler and was severely wounded. Shipped back to Canada, he was in hospital at Toronto and not until then was it discovered that he was under age. When he recovered, he was discharged from the army.

He was still under age when he enlisted with the Royal Canadian Navy.

On Dec. 6 ,1917, he was in Halifax for the great explosion when the French ship loaded with 3,000 tons of intro-glycerine and a Norwegian vessel collided and caused the death of 1,800, injured 4,000 and rendered 20,000 homeless with the loss of 50 million dollars.

Wadwell was in the stoke-hole of the "Niobe," a Canadian ship in port. He got shaken up..

Twice more, Wadwell was to come near injury or death before he left the sea. In the S.S. Belchers the boilers blew up. He was scalded from the waist up. The "Merfeurd," a Norwegian ship he was in was torpedoed in the North Sea.

Wadwell went into the United States Mercantile Marine when the war ended, and later sailed with Canadian Government merchantmen. He left the sea for army life, serving in Canada, United States, England and France and in the French Foreign Legion.

Now he is with the regimetal police at No. 20. He was at one time a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For some time, he was an advanced physical training instructor.

Poland's Culture

Is Being Kept Alive To Enrich Country After War

At least a partial antidote to the recently issued Polish White Book's official catalogue of German crimes against the Polish nation, which one has good reason to believe have the aim of complete extermination of Poland's national culture, is contained in the announcement of the creation of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. The institute has been founded by those members of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, the leading organization of Polish learning before the war and the tragic days of Warsaw, who escaped the invader.

The purpose of the new institute is "to begin at once to work in favor of co-operation in all the branches of knowledge and at the same time secure the continuity of Polish cultural life." It is this latter phase of the institute's work that must be emphasized, for with freedom in chains and truth in hiding in Poland, the nation's culture at best will have suffered enormously at the hands of the Nazis. At worst, which of course is Hitler's aim, it will have been eliminated. It is the objective of the Polish academicians to prevent this from happening, to prepare to take back to a restored Poland the treasures of its cultural heritage. It is fortunate for all world culture that there remains this land, where the fruit of the intellectual striving of centuries abroad can be kept alive and the work continued.—New York Times.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

FREEDOM

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Charles Kingsley.

It is impossible to mentally or socially enslave a Bible-reading people. The principles of the Bible are the ground-work of human freedom. —Horace Greeley.

Do you wish to be free? Then above all things love God, love your neighbor, love one another, love the common weal; then you will have true liberty.—Savonarola.

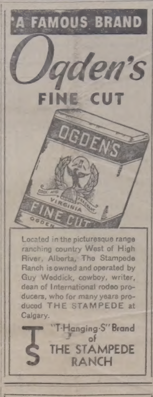
The letter of the law of God, separated from its spirit, tends to demoralize mortals, and must be corrected by a diviner sense of liberty and light.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.—Galatians 5:1.

None are more hopelessly enslaved than those who falsely believe they are free.—Goethe.

Firemen, finding the water supply too low, utilized vinegar stored in huge vats to put out a fire in a vinegar factory in Santa Rosa, Calif.

More than a hundred varieties of sausages are made in the United States.



AIR TRAINING PLAN

LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dafoe, Sask., (Air Gunners)—
LAC A. D. Creighton, Luseland, Sask.
LAC J. S. Jakeman, 12418-102 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
LAC C. Paddock, Winnipegosis, Man.
LAC G. H. Porter, Saltcoats, Sask.
LAC T. D. Scneff, 335 Inglewood St., St. James, Man.
LAC J. A. Simpson, Box 122, Innisfail, Alta.
LAC P. G. Stuart, Wainwright, Alta.
LAC W. Suttill, Lestock, Sask.

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Man., (Air Gunners)—
Sgt. H. A. Burnett, Lavoy, Alta.
Sgt. S. Davidson, Clover Bar, Alta.
Sgt. R .E. Hart, Gilbert Plains, Man.
Sgt. H. D. Link, Beechy, Sask.
Sgt. D. C. Metcalfe, 11206-100 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
Sgt. E. S. Pollon, Dauphin, Man.
Sgt. R. T. Wiggett, Glenboro, Man.
Sgt. C. J. McCorry, 133 Rosseau Ave., W. Transcona, Man.

Conditions In Greece

Atrocities Of The Gestapo Are Described By Man Who Escaped

Alexandre Minotis, leading actor of the Royal Theatre, Athens, who twice escaped from a German prison camp, is doing the only thing he wants to do at the moment—"breathing deeply of New York's free air."

"I hardly like to go to bed," he said, "for every time I close my eyes I see the panorama of suffering my people are undergoing. I see again the atrocities of the Gestapo. I see the dead and dying in the streets of Athens and I see the hopelessly starved women and children emaciated, suffering but never crying."

Minotis, who arrived in New York by Pan American Clipper rejoined his wife in New York.

On April 25, 1941, in company with 1,000 British, Greek and Jugoslav soldiers and 24 British nurses, Minotis left Greece on a ship which was bombed at Piraeus. He said that of the 1,000 aboard, 840 were killed.

Two nights later, German aviators came to the house in which he was quartered, told him they were the pilots who had bombed the ship, and took him prisoner.

In October, with seven Greek and British officers, he tried to escape to Turkey. Refused permission to land, he went to the island of Chios where he was picked up by a Gestapo officer who had seen him play in Frankfort and Berlin.

Some time later the same officer helped him to escape to Athens, "because he admired my art," Minotis said, adding that he again left for Turkey by small fishing boat and landed on the island of Phocis, a Turkish possession.

NATIONAL INCOME

The national income of Canada is defined as the net value of foods produced and services rendered during a given period states the Monthly Review of Business Statistics. An alternative definition is the sum of the positive or negative savings of enterprises and the income payments to individuals resident in Canada, including salaries and wages, workmen's compensation pensions, dividends, interest, rentals and withdrawals of working proprietors.

HAD GOOD REASON

This story is being told of the refusal of Dutch girls to fraternize with the Nazi soldiers. One soldier became enamored of a fair lady, who was unsympathetic to his entreaties. "Why can't we be friends?" the Nazi soldier pleaded. "Be reasonable. What is it that's keeping us apart?" "Rotterdam," the lady reminded.

GEOGRAPHICAL HUMOR

There's even humor in the Postal Guide, says the Open Book, for those who have the energy to hunt up such unbelievable juxtapositions as these U.S. place names:

Ash, Kan.; Mouth, Wash.; Odear, Me.; Skeleton, Ky.; Carpet, Tex.; Shoo, Fla.; Howdy, Miss.; Fiver, Tenn.; Kay, O.

Mountainous slopes have been successfully grass-seeded from airplane, in Idaho.

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

An 18-year-old man of my acquaintance came to me with a tale of woe yesterday. He had been to the Recruiting Centre to enlist and had been turned down because of a hernia.

That young man had two courses open to him. He could go to the Navy and the Air Force, be medically examined, rejected—and get a "Rejected" button which would, in the eyes of the public, permit him to devote himself to an occupation paying more than $1.30 a day, clothes and keep, without reproach. The other course was to pay out of his own pocket for an operation which will make him fit for service.

Which course did he take?

Well, I called him a MAN of 18, didn't I?

There is nothing much more to be written on this subject, is there?

One of the hardest things any old soldier has to do is to learn not only to keep his mouth shut on the question of enlistment but to keep his thoughts in order as well. It is fatally easy to look at a strapping fellow in civilian clothes and wonder "why the blanketty-blank he isn't in khaki." It is not so easy to marshal your thoughts and weigh the many reasons that may exist.

I suppose the principal reason that such thought control is necessary is the fact that very few men you see wearing C.R.F. buttons today were "conscripts." It has been brought out in the House of Commons time and again that the number of conscripted soldiers who reached France in 1917-18 was a very small proportion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

One great unfairness in public thinking and newspaper editorials it seems to me, is the constant direction of blasts at youth. Grant that this is a young man's war. Grant that some steps are being taken in the direction of thinning out the older officers—you still don't see Generals in their thirties.

And I don't think you should. Nevertheless it is still a matter for comment when a man in his late twenties is promoted to Major.

Let's have the emphasis on the younger man—not the youth. Let's fill our administrative and training staffs with older, but not aging men.

We are not being fair to the man who was too young to do his bit in 1914-1918. He missed that because of youth. He's missing this one because he's "too old." Too old to fight, that is.

Maybe none of us will be too old to fight!

In the meantime if anyone is to lose his present opportunities for a space let's give some consideration to the man who is established. He has something to go back to. He has had a chance and will pick up the threads again when he goes back.

Besides, his business training can be useful in the Army. He can do a real job in administrative, quartermaster, ordnance, transport and similar services. At these jobs he can release some of the young, fit men doing that kind of work in Ottawa and other headquarters today.

Sure it's a young man's war—a war that can use, and use well, men in their middle twenties; a war, to judge by the pictures of Russian, Polish, Yugo-Slavian guerrillas, that can find the right niche for a young man of any age.

So let's not look too askance at the young fellow of 18-23. Perhaps they will be the better soldier for a chance first to appreciate that they have a stake in the country.

And those of us who are condemned to be civilians, what about us?

There is plenty for us to do. And most of it is so easy. That's probably what makes it so hard!

We can stop be-devilling some of our fellow-civilians who have undertaken the thankless task of trying to teach us to be sensible. We can start making things easier for storekeepers, wholesalers and manufacturers who are getting together and advising the Wartime Prices and Trade Board how best it can control their businesses for the common good.

We can help to make the most of what Leon Henderson calls "glorious scarcities." There is no more rubber available from our usual sources—all right, let's stop running our cars at all. How many of our fathers had cars?

It is not enough just to confine your use of sugar to the weekly three-quarters of a pound you are allowed—try to get along on eight ounces!

That extra quarter pound may put an extra quarter inch of bayonet into a Nazi or a Japanese.

The Individual Citizen's Army fights with its own weapons on the home front.

BROTHERS RUN COUNTRY

Northern Ireland claims to be the only country having two brothers as head of the government. J. M. Andrews is prime minister and Lord Justice Andrews is head of the Northern Judiciary. Both are members of the Reform club, Belfast, which has played a prominent part in control of politics.

2466



Speaks To People

Queen Wilhelmina Tells Her Subjects That Tide Is Turning

Queen Wilhelmina told her subjects in the occupied and free lands of the Netherlands empire that "the tide is turning."

"Every hammer blow in the ever-extending factory and workshop of Great Britain and the United States brings the turn nearer," she said.

Speaking over radio Orange, she counselled Netherlanders at home to be "resolute but cautious," declaring "one careless word may endanger you and others and may damage the important work waiting you in the near future."

She expressed her sympathies to the captive peoples in the Netherlands East Indies and saluted her subjects in the West Indies, "the only regions of the kingdom where the Netherlands flag is still freely blowing in the wind."

A Message Home

Incident In Connection With Overseas Messages From Britain

Jack Peach, of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Overseas Unit in London, says he had one of his worst broadcasting moments in England a short while back. He was standing in an orchard, somewhere south of the metropolis, recording greetings from an East Canadian Regiment.

One man came to the microphone, said: "Hello, Mother and Dad . . ." and no more. Jack butted in with the first thing that came into his head: "So you can't read your own writing?" and passed on to the next man.

It sounded a bit unsympathetic, no doubt, but Peach said: "I couldn't tell the listeners that the fellow was burying his nose in the black earth of the orchard." The poor private had fainted from excitement.—BBC Bulletin.

Weaving was one of the earliest crafts practised by primitive mankind.

Advice To Officers

Warns Them Not To Make Same Error Twice

The Canadian army has no place for the "no-hit, no-run, no-error" type of officer, Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Chief of the General Staff, told more than 1,000 officers at the military training camp at Petawawa, Ont.

Gen. Stuart told the gathering of junior and senior officers not to be "too afraid of making a mistake—we all make mistakes." But, he warned, "see to it that you don't make the same error twice."

He said the purpose of his visit was to "stand before you, talk straight from the heart and give you an opportunity to size me up."

Tax Would Be Heavy

It Hitler Were In England And Paid On Income

Statesman and Nation, London, says: I hear from our radio talks to Germany that Hitler's private income, derived from the Nazi publishing company, which publishes Mein Kampf and all the party newspapers and from the Hitler levy on the wage bill of German industry, is calculated to amount to no less than £10 million per annum. This is his personal income; some of it is spent in huge presents or bribes. He is certainly the greatest war profiteer in history. If he were in England he would be subject to £9,745,000 income tax annually.

KEEPS HER GUESSING

There is a woman in Brooklyn who offers a most horrible example of what happens to a hoarder. It all started last fall when Mrs. Hoarder stacked a basement room full of canned goods. Then one day while she was away, a water pipe burst. The cellar was flooded and the labels washed off the cans, leaving her without a shred of identification as to the contents.

The earth's axis continually points in the same direction.



CANNING CLASSES

Want Volunteer Teachers To Take A Short Course

Popular success of wartime canning classes conducted in Toronto public schools under auspices of the Health League of Canada has resulted in numbers of requests for similar classes in urban centres throughout Canada and an appeal is now launched for domestic science teachers in other cities to apply to the league at 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, for a complete file of instructions to enable them to conduct similar volunteer classes for housewives. These instructions were prepared by a committee under Miss Kathleen Coggs, supervisor of home economics teachers in Toronto public schools.

The tin shortage has greatly augmented the number of Toronto applications for instructions and prompted numerous enquiries from other cities. Dr. E. W. McHenry, chairman of the nutrition committee, points out that because of tin shortage most housewives will attempt a much greater canning program this season and that, in some cases, efforts will be made to can vegetables which should not be canned, except under the most expert instructions. Waste of precious food would probably result, and with improperly canned vegetables there is always the danger of food poisoning.

Volunteer teachers will be members of the home economics staff of the public schools. The course is short, consisting of two intensive training periods, the first to encourage the canning of fruits and tomatoes by the best methods and to discourage hoarding that might result from families canning more than their reasonable requirements.

The second part of the course will be devoted to training in the essentials of adequate diet at the least possible cost. Students will receive the Health League's 1942 menu, shopping lists and recipes and a vitamin reference chart suitable for framing. Government literature will also be available.

Canada Approved Flour

Will Be Used Exclusively In Bread For Army And Air Force

Put yourself on Army rations! The new Canada Approved flour is to be used exclusively to replace white flour in bread for the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and in preparation of other foods for which ordinary white flour was used formerly, according to Col. R. H. Webb, chief of messing and catering at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, and who directs the feeding of Canada's fighting forces.

From six slices of the new bread daily, the individual can get approximately one-sixth of the total vitamin B requirements necessary for health, but the flour is by no means confined to bread.

According to a report received by Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, from Miss Katharine Middleton, chairman of the "Health for Victory" campaign in Winnipeg, members of the Home Economics' Association in that city did experimental work not only with bread and buns, but also in baking powder biscuits, pastry, cookies, muffins, light cake, sponge cake and flour mixtures such as gravies and white sauces.

This work carried on in the home kitchens with the new flour, is in complete agreement with the work of the consumer section, Department of Agriculture. It was found that the flavor in the baked product was not affected and in thick dough such as baking powder biscuit and pastry, a smaller quantity of liquid was required.

It must be remembered, nutritionists point out, that the new flour is an all-purpose one, and if it is being used in a recipe that calls for pastry flour, two tablespoons should be taken out of each cup of the Canada Approved flour.

Growth Of British Navy

Jane's Fighting Ships Gives Photographs Of Many New Vessels

A hint of the growth of the British Navy behind the barriers of wartime secrecy was given in photographs of new vessels published in the 1941 edition of Jane's Fighting Ships, just issued.

Included are pictures of new cruisers of the Mauritius and Dido classes as well as destroyers of the Hunt class and corvettes of the Flower class. The Mauritius is an 8,000-ton vessel, the Dido 5,450, and the Hunt 904.

The edition embodies information available up to the middle of April. One photograph shows the 33,950-ton battleship Nelson under way after being holed by an Italian torpedo.

Photographs in the German section disclose that the silhouette of the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Prinz Eugene differs greatly from that of her sister ship, the Admiral Hipper, and closely resembles that of the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz.

PINS MAKE GUNS

For steel and brass savings, Britain used 1,500,000,000 fewer pins last year than in 1940. In an order restricting the amount of steel to be used in hair pins and bobby pins in the United States it is expected to effect a saving of 16,000,000 pounds of steel. This is equivalent to 160,000 .50 calibre machine guns.

Ran The Gauntlet

Soldier Of Fortune Aids Norwegians To Arm Ships

"The Lion"—Bryan Reynolds, 32-year-old soldier of fortune and former racing stable manager—secretly armed the 11 Norwegian ships which attempted to run the Skaggerack last spring to bring valuable shipping to Britain.

Officially, little has been said about the adventure. The number of vessels putting in at a British port is a military secret. It is known, however, that two were sunk, some were scuttled and others were forced to return to port.

First mention of "The Lion" aboard one of the vessels which successfully ran the gauntlet, was made at the trial of two Norwegian captains, forced to put back to Sweden. They admitted they received arms from Reynolds and this was confirmed by seamen who reached Britain.

To get the guns and ammunition Reynolds often had to cross the snow-covered mountains from Sweden into Norway alone, the seamen said. He was challenged by German soldiers and was shot at three times, one bulllet singeing his fur hat. After 10 months of patient work he had smuggled enough parts to assemble about a dozen guns, looted from German invaders or picked up from the ground where they had been dropped during the British withdrawal from Norway.

Arming the ships culminated a series of adventures which began when Reynolds joined the British volunteers for Finland two years ago.

He arrived in Finland just as peace was signed and the Russians refused to issue him an exit permit. He made four attempts to escape and was finally expelled to Sweden just before the Russian-German war broke out.

Journalistic Award

Writer On Winnipeg Paper Wins 1942 Canadian Women's Press Club Award

Lillian Gibbons of the Winnipeg Tribune editorial staff was named winner of the 1942 Canadian Women's Press Club memorial award for journalism in the Dominion.

Miriam Green Ellis of Winnipeg, chairman of the award committee, announced that Miss Gibbons' winning entry was an interview with Paul Robeson, "Robeson Sure Soviet Will Fight to Last," published in the Tribune, Nov. 3, 1941.

Entries receiving honorable mention were:

Alison Taylor Hardy of Ottawa for an interview in the Ottawa Citizen; Alexandrine Gibb of Toronto for a Toronto Star story; Florence Randal Livesay of Clarkson, Ont., for an interview in the Vancouver Province, and Bella Sousineau-Kerr of Montreal for one published in Paysana Magazine.

Miss Gibbons will receive the award, $25 and a gold medal at the triennial meeting of the C.W.P.C. to be held in Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dutch Patriots

Had A Little Fun With The Nazi Authorities

The current issue of the little digest of Dutch news and views, "Voice of The Netherlands," contains a good story which we pass on.

Celebrations of birthdays of any member of the Dutch Royal family are verboten in Holland. It was Princess Beatrix's birthday, and the students of Delft University celebrated it thus: They rounded up every cat in the town. Around the neck of each puss an orange bow was tied. The cats were all put in a warehouse.

When the company was assembled the Nazi authorities were told by telephone: "There is a secret meeting of insolent patriots in that warehouse." The warehouse was surrounded by the Gestapo—the doors flung open . . . and miauling, spitting, and scratching dozens of cats flew in the faces of the Nazis.—Glasgow Herald.

Glass Cook Stoves

May Be New Household Innovation During Wartime

Glass cook stoves may be the next wartime innovation in household equipment, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association said.

War priorities on iron, steel and other metals have led stove manufacturers to experiment with non-metallic materials, including glass, as substitutes in the production of the 4 000,000 stoves turned out in this country annually, the association said. Glass, terra cotta and cement are among the materials tried.

Glass and terra cotta stoves already have been produced, and use of cement is considered practical, according to the association.

A USEFUL HINT

If you inadvertently tip the ink bottle and spill ink over the surface of your fine mahogany table, don't despair. It will usually wash off without serious damage being done. The finish on the table should seal the surface so that the stain remains on top. Wipe it off with a soft cloth dampened in a mild soap suds. Wipe dry with a clean dry cloth, using light strokes with the direction of the grain.

The sun loses mass at the rate of 250,000,000 tons a minute. 2464

York Cleans Up After "Baedeker" Raid



Residents of York are shown sorting out their belongings, after their homes had been wrecked during the "Baedeker" raid on the historic city of York. During the raid many ancient landmarks were damaged.

Started Something

Sailor's Gratitude For Ditty Bag Brings Him Heavy Mail

Charles Stuart Dunbar, whose home is in Glasgow, Scotland, but whose duty lies on the high seas as an able seaman in the merchant marine, is beginning to wonder where the Orde Street School affair is leading him. Last Christmas, through the Navy League of Canada, Able Seaman Dunbar received a ditty bag filled with all sorts of useful articles contributed by pupils of Orde Street School in Toronto. Feeling no end grateful, Charles Stuart Dunbar wrote the school a nice letter of thanks. Weeks later forty-five letters arrived from Orde Street schoolboys and girls, telling seaman Dunbar how much they admired him. The sailor replied to each of his correspondents individually. St. Valentine's Day brought 45 different valentines to Charles Stuart Dunbar, who, when last heard from, was so busy writing letters of acknowledgement and watching airplanes and submarines that he was finding it difficult to catch up on his sleep.—Maclean's Magazine.

ON THIRD TRIP

A business man, having stowed away his automobile in the garage and bought a bicycle as a war emergency measure, found it necessary to buy a bicycle for his 11-year-old son also, in order to keep peace in the family.

Father and Mother watched proudly as the boy mounted his new bike and started around the block. On his first circuit, as he passed his parents, he yelled: "Look, Mom, no hands!" Going past the second time, he shouted: "Hey, Pop, no feet!" The lad was longer in making the third circuit of the block, finally he hove in sight and called: "Look, Mom, no teeth!"

The St. Bernard is one of the largest of dogs—he weighs as much as 200 pounds and measures more than five feet from nose-tip to root of tail.

Synthetic Rubber

Falls Within The Category Of Chemical Industries

It was announced from the office of Elliott M. Little, director of National Selective Service, that production of synthetic rubber falls within the category of chemical industries which are not on the list of restricted occupations.

The announcement said that although manufacture of rubber products appears on the list of restricted occupations, production of tires and certain other products was of the utmost importance in the war effort.

Labor in this industry, it was stated, should regard itself as engaged in vital work, and any enticement of labor from such employment by other employees was a violation of the so-called "poaching" order-in-council.

The announcement added that National Selective Service offices throughout the country have been instructed to issue permits freely for employment in the production of such rubber goods and to take every step possible to make labor available to the rubber industry.

Sound Advice

Keep Victory Bonds Unless You Are Pressed For Funds

There is always a temptation to sell a Victory Bond soon after the purchase has been made, says the Owen Sound Sun-Times. It can be done easily and promptly. The banks handle the sales and pay the current market value of the bond. But it isn't good business, nor is it patriotic, to sell your bond. Try to keep it unless you are urgently pressed for funds, through some unforeseen circumstances. It will be very useful later on when you will be needing the cash more than you do now. It is a nest egg that will always be there to help you in an emergency. The bond is a sound investment, backed by all the resources of Canada.

Get Plenty Of Rest

Daylight Enemy Sweeps Not Placing Strain On Pilots

The R.A.F. fighter command is not being strained to the utmost in its ceaseless campaign of daylight "sweeps" and bomber-escort duty over enemy-held territory—or anything like it.

This is evident in the regulations governing rest for pilots. In the old days of the Battle of Britain, both men and machines were worked to the limit. Often they had to go up again almost as soon as they landed. The picture is different now.

Regulations now call for certain rest periods for the pilots. They get one day off every week, a supplementary 48 hours a month, and one week off in every six. In addition, they get free days when the weather forbids operations.

In its drive against enemy objectives the fighter command often stages several sweeps a day. Pilots, however, are allowed to take part in one daily sweep, and this only for short periods. This is made possible under the system by which squadrons of the front lines are relieved at regular intervals.

Most of the pilots—their average is about 23—often stay at the airdrome during rest periods in the hope of emergency action.

TO REPLACE CUPS

Many British housewives, temporarily relinquishing the struggle to replace broken crockery in the usual manner, are buying beakers—handleles cups—instead of cups which are becoming more and more scarce.

WAVELL RECEIVES HONOR

Decoration of Commander of the Order of the Seal of Solomon has been conferred on Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief, India, by the Emperor of Ethiopia.

The first census of the United States, taken in 1790 revealed a population of 4,000,000.

South Staffordshires Practice Invasion Tactics



British troops are now being trained on commando lines and invasion exercises are an important part of their training. Men of a battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment are pictured as carrying out an invasion exercise in Northern Ireland under cover of a smoke screen. During these exercises live ammunition is used to simulate the real thing.

Guarding Convoys

Survivors Of Old U.S. Destroyers Traded To Great Britain

From the fog-shrouded waters off the Grand Banks to the sparkling blue Indian Ocean, the gallant survivors of the fifty over-age destroyers traded to Great Britain by the United States in September, 1940, for Atlantic bases shepherd great convoys to the battle fronts of the Second Great War.

Four times the Admiralty has announced the sinking of one of these ships.

One went down in glory. She was H.M.S. Campeltown, formerly the U.S.S. Buchanan, which braved the fire of German shore batteries to ram the main lock gate at St. Nazaire, in occupied France.

There she blew up and took the shattered gate to the bottom with her in the climax of one of the most daring operations of the war.

But the Campeltown's dramatic end was the exception. The rule is the arduous and incessant duty of escort for convoys. Two ships, the Stanley (formerly the Bailey) and the Broadwater (late the Mason) went down after hits by German torpedoes in attacks on convoys they protected.

True to the traditions of two navies she'd served, the Stanley took a U-boat with her.

The Stanley was one of the destroyers which repelled a heavy submarine attack on a British convoy in December, 1941. She destroyed a submarine in company with the British destroyer Stork. A torpdo from the U-574 then hit her and she sank as the Stork closed and sank the submarine.

Another destroyer, the Broadway, was running through heavy seas in the North Atlantic when she turned to attack a submarine. A pattern of depth charges drove the U-boat to the surface and the Broadway opened fire. Accurate salvos brought the U-boat's crew tumbling out of the conning tower to surrender and a little later the submarine slipped to the botttom.

The former U.S.S. Hopewell was announced sunk on Aug. 25, 1941, while flying the Norwegian flag as the Bath, and the sinking of the Belmont, once the U.S.S. Hulick, was announced last Feb. 27.

Admiralty secrecy veils the activities of the remainder, save for the admission they are on convoy duty. One, H.M.S. Richmond (formerly the Fairfax) was badly battered in a fierce North Atlantic gale. But the rest steam and fight and steam again behind a curtain of silence.

The sailors who found them queer and cranky when they took them over, who jested grimly at their thin armor and outmoded guns—well, they take them out and they do things that makes the names of these ships remembered among seafaring men wherever the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack keep the sea lanes free.

Not Temperamental

Few Canadians Rejected By R.C.A.F. For Emotional Quirks

Incidence of temperamental and emotional instability among men of flying age who join the Royal Canadian Air Force is extremely low because Canadians "basically are a pretty sound race," Air Commodore R. W. Ryan, director of R.C.A.F. medical services, said in an interview.

Abnormal personality traits, such as claustrophobia, fear of seclusion or excessive nervousness, do not necessarily constitute a cause for rejection from the air force, Air Commodore Ryan said.

"Each recruit is asked to fill out a questionnaire containing some 30 questions relating to his family history, background and personal habits," he said. "Unfavorable symptoms often cause us to probe further into the background of an airman and help us to place him in his proper category, but they are not in themselves a cause for rejection."

In a speech at Boston, Wing Cmdr. H. D. Mitchell of Trenton, Ont., enumerated a number of abnormal character traits which he said R.C.A.F. surgeons had learned to watch for as disqualifying a candidate. He mentioned fear of the dark, of being alone, of illness, of seeing accidents restlessness in sleep, nail-biting, fainting at sight of blood and abdominal pains under emotion.

CARE OF RUGS

Dirt embedded in rugs and carpets wears them out quickly. Going over the rug with the vacuum cleaner for a short period of time two or three times a week is better than using it once a week for a longer period. Don't beat rugs or carpets, and don't shake small ones. Such treatment breaks small ones.

HAS TOUGH JOB

One of the knottiest jobs ever to befall a man is that of Llewellyn Griffith, British government public relations officer on taxation matters, who has to answer in simplest terms the questions that bother income taxpayers.

MAP WAS USEFUL

A tiny pictorial map on a souvenir cigarette case guided 17 American airmen flying several U.S. flying boats on their escape from the Philippines to the Netherlands Indies.

SHORTAGE OF WOOL

More Wool Is Urgently Needed In Canada

Canada needs to produce more wool. With war developments now threatening the supplies from abroad, Canada faces a serious situation. Compulsory reduction in the amount of wool for civilian purposes is necessary. In addition, many more sheep are needed on Canadian farms and ranges in order to augment the wool supply.

One million more sheep are required by 1943. Sheep and lambs on farms in June, 1941, numbered slightly over 3½ million head, rather evenly divided between Eastern and Western Canada. The minimum number of sheep and lambs aimed at for all Canada in 1943 is 4½ million—an over-all increase of roughly 30 per cent.

Good ewes and ewe lambs should be kept for breeding purposes. If Canada is to have one million more sheep by 1943, every useful ewe and every good ewe lamb, particularly the early ones, should be saved for the owner's flock or sold to someone who wishes to increase his holding or to start a new flock, says the Board.

Before the time comes for marketing lambs and surplus aged stock, farmers should pick out the ewe lambs needed to increase their flocks. If there are still good ewe lambs or useful aged ewes that someone might want for foundation stock, get in touch with the nearest district representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture or the live stock representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture before deciding to send potential breeding stock to market.

Paying Big Price

Appalling Losses Being Suffered By Germans On Russian Front

Certainly, said Mr. Churchill, more Germans already have been killed on the Russian front "than were killed in the whole 4¼ years of the last war." "That," he added, "is possibly an under-statement.

Mr. Churchill obviously was speaking from official and accurate information.

In the Great War the German dead numbered more than 2 000,000, according to an official Nazi statement made some years ago. That ghastly figure now has been exceeded on the Russian front alone. Men wounded and sick probably are double this number, although many in this class will have returned to service. How many prisoners the Russians have taken we do not know. Stalin once threatened that there would be none, following the German example in Russia.

Altogether in the Eastern theatre of war the Germans have sustained more than 6,000,000 casualties, material losses in proportion.

From these figures it is quite clear that the German army is a less powerful fighting force than it was when Hitler attacked Russia nearly eleven months ago. It may be as strong numerically, but those two million Germans killed in Russia included many of the highly-trained shock troops whose easy triumphs in the Low Countries and France had given them confidence and experience.

The Russian campaign, moreover, has killed also the carefully-nurtured tradition of German invincibility, and that is something of infinite value to our cause.—Ottawa Journal.

Test Of Ability

British Manpower Is Mobilized To The Highest Point

The war between Britain and Germany has became a test of their respective managerial abilities, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told Commons.

He described the mobilization of British manpower as an effort to counter Germany's extensive plan of enforced labor in occupied countries.

"No country in the history of the world has mobilized manpower to such a high point as we have had to in this war," he declared. "The great test between now and the end of the war is not a difference between British and German manpower, but a difference between British and German managerial ability."

Bevin revealed that the number of persons in the United Kingdom between the ages of 14 and 65 now employed in the armed forces and civil defense industry totalled 22,000,000 out of a possible 33,300,000.

Increase In Revenue

National Taxes Have Made Tremendous Difference Says Finance Minister

The increase in revenue from national defence tax, personal and corporation income tax and excess profits tax has been 'startling, tremen-Minister Ilsley told the House of Commons.

The increase in personal and corporation income tax alone was $105,100,000, the minister said. His comparisons were made with figures for the year ending May 31, 1941.

The electro-chemical impulses by which the nerves carry message from one part of the body to another travel at the rate of 400 feet a second.

On Unimak Island, Alaska, is a volcanic lake that boils at one end, and freezes at the other.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Japanese liner Nagasaki Maru sank near Nagasaki May 13 after hitting a Japanese mine, it was announced.

Reports reaching Ankara news agency by way of Stockholm said Germany intended to establish a Netherlands colony of 3,000,000 in Nazi-occupied Volhynia, Russia.

Striking tribute to the British soldier was paid by a German parachute commander, Capt. von der Heyde, who described him as a "superb enemy."

Paratroop officers get about 90 cents a day more pay than officers of other army units and other ranks receive an extra 45 cents, Sir James Grigg, war minister, told commons.

A mobile trailer kitchen, donated by Halifax, N.S., has been presented to the local council of Accrington, a Lancashire village, by A. E. Bryan, Canadian trade commissioner.

Number of French nationals who will return to France as a result of closing of the French consular offices in Canada will be small, "less than a dozen," an official of the French legation said.

Canteens donated by Canadians for the use of firemen in Cardiff, Swansea and Bristol were handed over by High Commissioner and Mrs. Vincent Massey in brief ceremonies at Cardiff and in Bristol.

Reuters News Agency said "reassuring news" has been received in a private report concerning living conditions among civilians and civil prisoners of the Japanese in Hong Kong.

The London Daily Mail said in a despatch from Ankara, that King Boris of Bulgaria is virtually a self-constituted prisoner in his palace at Sofia, and that his personal bodyguard has been doubled.

Shipments Are Smaller

Tea May Soon Come Under Voluntary Rationing Plan

Voluntary rationing of tea in Canada is under consideration by food control authorities, it is learned at Ottawa.

Tea shipments under the altered Pacific situation have recently been "pretty skinny," officials state. It is believed that voluntary restrictions on the amount consumed will soon have to be imposed in order to secure fair distribution of the available supply and reduce the total amount used.

If and when applied, tea rationing will follow the general pattern of present sugar regulations, officials intimate. Though the system will be voluntary, there would be heavy penalties for violation of the regulations, overbuying and hoarding.

Discussing probable rationing of tea, officials asserted that the voluntary rationing of sugar had scored a success in Canada. Through public co-operation and general enforcement supervision, the system has succeeded beyond the hopes of the wartime prices and trade board at the time it was introduced, officials state.

Child's Play Wardrobe



BY ANNE ADAMS

What's new under the sun for tiny tots? A four-piece play wardrobe by Anne Adams, made from Pattern 4047 and including overalls, bonnet, playsuit, and bolero.

Pattern 4047 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, and 6. Size 4 overalls and bonnet, takes 2¼ yards 35 inch fabric; playsuit, 1 yard 35 inch fabric; bolero and bonnet, 1¼ yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

A good timepiece ticks five times every second; 432,000 times every hour.

FOUR IN 50 MINUTES



In less than one hour recently the U.S. launched four destroyers in the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. yards at Kearny, N.J., to step up the naval program another notch. This is one of the four, the U.S.S. Quick, named in honor of a fighting marine sergeant of the Spanish-American and World wars.

Concession To Farmers

New Regulations Are Made In Respect To Filling Stations

The conditions under rural residents by which gasoline stations in outlying areas are permitted to remain open one night a week will be in effect from now until the end of October, the munitions and supply department said.

The stations affected are those situated five miles or more from the limits of a city or town with a population of 5,000 or more. They may remain open on Saturday night until 9 o'clock—two hours after the closing time set by the gasoline regulations. The extension of hours is described as "permissive but not mandatory."

"The step is being taken to help farmers," said Munitions Minister Howe, in a statement.

"Faced with an acute shortage of labor, the farmers of Canada are finding their own time very precious," he said. "They cannot take time off from their fields and their other work to go to town to buy gasoline before 7 o'clock."

Rhubarb Pie

A Word In Praise Of The First Helping Of The Season

There are few things more delightful than the first rhubarb pie helping of the season. It has a rich, earthy smack of spring that gives a subtle promise of other delights to come. True, the spring pulls with too continuous servings of rhubarb pie but nothing can detract from the gustatory thrill of the first piece or the first few pieces.

On account of the restrictions on sugar it may not be practicable to go in too strongly for rhubarb pies. The pulp petioles of the plant are extremely acid and require considerable artificial sweetening before they are ready for use. Numerous housewives, It is understood, are using honey for sweetening rhubarb pies and sauces.

If honey will serve as a satisfactory sweetening agent for rhubarb pie well and good. If not perhaps we can eke enough out of our family allowance of sugar for at least the first pie of the season.—Fort William Times-Journal.

For Australian Troops

Boomerang Club In England Is Hobby Of Two Brothers

One of the most attractive service clubs in England is the Boomerang Club for Australian troops. It has all the conveniences you dream of but rarely see at home—a theatre, music room, reading room, snack bar dining room, billiards ping pong, barber and tailor shop and a three course meal costs one shilling . . . The Boomerang was started by two Australian brothers, Kenneth and Alan Hall, who were catering experts. Six years ago they met in London.—(Alan had been studying sculpture in Rome and Kenneth had been touring the word with Dante, the magician) —where they founded a restaurant business. Now both men are working for the British government in the catering end of the vast service canteens which serve 2,000,000 war workers . . . The Boomerang Club is their hobby.—Toronto Telegram.

BRITAIN'S FOREST AREA

In the whole world there are approximately eleven and a half million square miles of forest, and of this two and a half million belong to the British Empire. The only countries that can rival or are Russia and Brazil. Russia actually contains as many square miles of forest as the Empire, and Brazil has two million. Germany contains a very small proportion of the world's forests.

There are more lakes and inland waters in Canada than in any other country of the world. 2466

The Statue Of Liberty

Lord Halifax Says Everyone Should See This Amazing Figure

Lord Halifax was in New York a few weeks ago and did a bit of sightseeing. He took a boat trip out to Bedloe's Island to make a close inspection of the Statue of Liberty, that huge and familiar torched figure, the first glimpse of which every passenger on an incoming liner looks for when nearing the estuary from overseas. The British Ambassador was deeply impressed. "Tremendous," he ejaculated. "It is beautiful; everybody should see it."

Probably everybody who goes to New York does see it, but it is not enough to be satisfied with a look from the Battery wharf. Everybody should go over on the ferry and into the statue. As one approaches the island in the boat the statue appears to tower over all like a precipitous mountain. It almost takes one's breath away, but perhaps the greatest surprise a visitor may get is to see human faces peering out of the figure's hat, more than 300 feet above water level. How did people get in there? Then you find that you can go inside the statue at the base, ascend in a spacious elevator and emerge somewhere in the vicinity of the shoulders than climb up stairs in the head to the hat and view the vast perspective of Manhattan. Those who do not make the final climb can look from shoulder height.

There are 600 pounds of bronze in this 450,000 pounds figure, the waist is 35 feet thick, the index finger eight feet long, the whole hands 16 feet, the right arm holding the torch is 42 feet long and with a bicep 12 feet thick, and the diameter of the head is 10 feet. Forty people can stand inside the head and 12 inside the torch. It is the most colossal statue ever made, and took Bartholdi five years to do it. The statue was put together in Paris in 1881, but five more years elapsed before it was bolted on the base on Bedloe's Island.

"The Statue of Liberty was the gift of the French people to the people of the United States for what they had done in the cause of liberty everywhere and French liberty in particular. So all American people are again fighting for French liberty which the Vichy Frenchmen are seeking to destroy. The Statue of Liberty is now almost a mockery.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Grow Their Own

R.A.F. Stations Go Into Vegetable Gardening On Big Scale

R.A.F. stations are continuing this year the "dig for victory" campaign which yielded such excellent results last summer, writes the London Times Aeronautical correspondent. A great number of the airdromes will be self-supporting in vegetables. Expansion of one fighter station brought in several extra acres of virgin land. The adjutant, officer in charge of a Lincolnshire farming family, borrowed a plow from a neighbor and spent the evening turning over the ground with the assistance of volunteers from the airmen. Next day the station was able to produce enough vegetables to supply all messes.

Scrap Old Vessel

98-Year-Old Ship Was First Armored Vessel To Sail Great Lakes

The U.S.S. Michigan, 98 years old, better known on the Great Lakes as the "Wolverine" is going to war—but not in one piece.

It has been decided to scrap the old vessel—the first armored ship to sail the lakes—and divert the metal to the current war effort.

Some quarters had fought the move on the grounds that the one-time pride of navy should be preserved as a historic relic. But it was pointed out that the "Wolverine" had been permitted to disintegrate in the mud of Missery Bay in Lake Erie for the past several years.

THE NEW ORDER

Much of Britain's wartime organization can be made the basis of our peacetime economy, said Norman Tiptaft, Lord Mayor of Birmingham. "I look forward, for instance, to combining the factory where the son of the Duke and the son of the Dustman will sit side by side in the better England of the future."

NEW TYPE VITAMIN

German scientist, Dr. Rittwagen, claims to have invented a new-type vitamin tablet containing food values to keep besieged men alive for "an indefinite period." Nine constitute a days nourishment. Experiments are to be made on selected troops on house service.

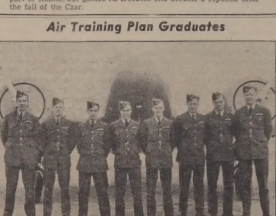
THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Both Russia and Sweden. Finland became a part of Sweden about the last of the 12th century. In 1809 it became a part of Russia, but gained its freedom and became a republic after the fall of the Czar.

Air Training Plan Graduates



Graduate pilots from most of the Canadian provinces as well as a group of boys from the United States received their "Wings" at an impressive ceremony at No. 10 Service Flying Training School, Dauphin, Manitoba. The presentation to the large class of graduates was made by Mayor J. E. Ramsden of Dauphin. The Commanding Officer of the Dauphin school is Group Captain A. H. Wilson. Names of the young pilots as shown in the picture are: Left to right—F. E. Brooks, Brandon; D. W. Smalley, Wawanesa; C. McInnes, Winnipeg; E. Burton, MacDonald; D. M. Carey, Brandon; R. K. Jasper, Hartney; L. A. Westman, Winnipeg; L. P. Anderson, Minnedosa.

HOW NEW ORDER WORKS

If Hitler wonder why Europeans don't read more enthusiastically to his New Order, he may find the answer in the charge that the Nazis have looted conquered countries of loot amounting to $36,000,000,000 in cash and goods and that the total of victims for Nazi firing squads has reached nearly 400,000.

TO AID SURVIVORS

Naval vessels on convoy duty have been equipped with emergency rescue kits of clothing for survivors of sunken merchantmen. More than 20,000 kits have been distributed.

STICKS TO HIS NAME

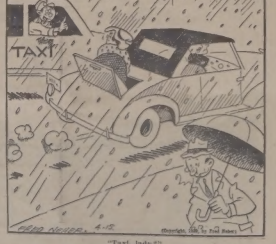
War or no war, Herbert Scharnbacher of Lindsayville, Ind., sausage skin manufacturer, is not going to change his name. He said, "I'm English about the use of it," and people are spelling his name correctly since the German battleship gave the name

MUST NOT BE SCRAPPED

Fearing that historical documents may be given to the waste paper collection, A. W. Clapham, president of the Society of Antiquaries in London, has appealed to members to see that nothing of such value be scrapped.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



Peace Is Indivisible

Like Freedom It Must Be Enjoyed By All Nations

For 2,500 years, Major-General Chu Shuming told the Junior Chamber de Commerce last night, China has been fighting for freedom—and he added, "But this is for, prize a nation must pay for liberty—the only thing worth any price, even life itself. This simple declaration of faith by the Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy at Washington epitomizes the idealism with which the Chinese people stand solidly and stolidly behind Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It is also the complete answer to the isolationist.

The isolationist thinks that by standing behind his own borders—however inadequately armed—he is doing his whole duty to his concept of freedom and to other men. European experience has taught him nothing; only when the enemy rides him down will he realize that it is better to meet the foe on a far field than to stand on your own doorstep and hope that he will be kind enough to spare you your women and children.

China has been fighting off the Japanese for 11 years. And for 11 years the Chinese people have never ceased to fight wherever they could find a Japanese head to strike at. They have not waited for help from other nations. Indeed, as General Chu asserted, the Western world was not much concerned about China's fate, certainly did not appreciate the larger implications of Japanese aggression, until French Indo-China, the possession of a Western power, was taken over. Then it was too late.

It sounds odd to Western ears to hear a Chinese tell how the ancient sage we need not advance arguments to prove that China's fight was and still is your fight for freedom. I am proud today that one of Chinese brothers have fought hard and will continue to fight for your "Freedom." "Your freedom"—that is the phrase which should catch our attention. "Peace," someone has said, is indivisible." China has been taught un that freedom, too, is indivisible. If the Chinese people are not free, we are not free; if freedom is attacked anywhere in the world, we are attacked at home.—Montreal Star.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JUNE 7

FRIDAY: THE DAY OF SUFFERING (2)

Golden text: He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. Isaiah 53:5.

Lesson: Mark 15:33-41; Luke 23:33-46. (Compare John 19:25-30.

Devotional Reading: Psalm 22:1-5, 14-19.

The Crucifixion. Luke 23:23, 34. When they came to the place outside the city of Jerusalem which is called The Skull (Golgotha Aramaic, Calvary Latin), Calvary English) they crucified him. "That there might be laid upon Him the full responsibility for the Saviour's sufferings, they hung him between two thieves" (Brooks).

"Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." This prayer of Jesus was for the men whose duty it was to nail him to the cross, and those casting lots for his garments, but also, we may well believe, for the Jewish Sanhedrin, the long-time leaders who were guilty of knowing about his death but who acted blindly. Jesus knew fully the responsibility of their deed.

The Mockery. Luke 23:35-38. As the men who crucified him divided his garments among themselves (the headdress, the shoes, the outer robe, and the girdle) and cast lots for the seamless inner robe (John 19:23, 24), the people stood around curiously watching and the rulers scoffed at him, saying, "He saved others; let him save himself, if this is the Christ of God, his chosen." And the soldiers also mocked and cried, "If thou art the king of the Jews, save thyself" as they offered him the customary drink of vinegar. And there was a superscription over him which read, This is the King of Jews. It was customary to affix to a cross an inscription naming the crime committed by the one crucified. Pilate could ascribe no crime to Jesus, and he had this inscription written as to annoy the priests who, as he expected, considered it an insult to themselves. read Jn 19:21. The inscription was in Hebrew, Latin and Greek, the languages then spoken throughout the civilized world, and all who passed by could read it. "In place of this superscription the eye of faith sees another. 'Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world'."

An Eskimo delicacy corresponding to our ice cream is compounded of tallow, seal oil, snowberries and fish livers. Thanks—a single dip in a small cone will be ample.

Because nickel is scarce, the Brazilian government authorized issue of coins with a bigger copper percentage.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

DIET FOR WORKERS

How much should an industrial worker eat in order to attain maximum efficiency in wartime production?

When the Congress on Industrial Health gathered recently in Chicago, Dr. A. C. Ivy, well-known physiologist of Northwestern University, gave the Congress some enlightening facts on a worker's food requirements.

Most men working in munitions plants are on the job at least eight hours a day. Minimum requirement for eight-hour laborers is a diet containing 3,000 to 3,500 calories a day. This is considerably more than a white-collar worker's requirements.

Powerful men working longer hours require even a greater allowance—up to 6,000 calories above the basal requirements.

As to what the diet should consist of.—Dr. Ivy said those items usually on a worker's menu are adequate, if the vitamin and mineral content is sufficient. Heavy muscular work does not increase the requirement for protein but it does increase the requirement for fat and carbohydrate.

However, warns Dr. Ivy, the fat content of a man's diet should not be too large, as some men's stomachs will not tolerate it.

Foods high in mineral content are milk, whole grain cereals, dark colored bread, meats, eggs, green-leaf vegetables. At least some of each of these important foods should appear on a worker's dinner table each day.

This Is Something New

English Town Turns Swimming Pool Into Emergency Water Reservoir

Towns whose water supply is threatened by enemy action have been given a novel lead by the enterprising Thamesside borough of Erith in Kent.

Erith, says the Sunday Thomas Times-Journal, has turned its swimming pool into a first rate emergency water reservoir for more than 200,000 people.

Normally the borough draws its water from the vast network of mains of London's Metropolitan Water Board, but recently the local authority thought it prudent to make a survey of all available sources of supply.

They found 14 deep wells in the district. Eight were used for industrial purposes only, one for both drinking and industry, one for public bathing at the Council's swimming pool, and four were abandoned.

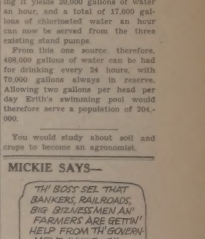
Although the water from three of the deep wells was found to be suitable for drinking, and could in any emergency be used by the Auxiliary Fire Service pumps, the most prolific source proved to be the swimming pool of the Council's own baths.

Emptying it yields 20,000 gallons of water an hour, and a total of 17,000 gallons of chlorinated water per hour can now be served from the three existing stand pumps.

From this one source therefore, 408,000 gallons of water can be had for drinking every 24 hours, with 70,000 gallons always in reserve. Should any two gallons of the Saturday Erith's swimming pool would therefore serve a population of 204,000.

You would study about soil and crops to become an agronomist.

MICKIE SAYS—



REG'LAR FELLERS—Do Not Disturb

BY GENE BYRNES



U.S. MILITARY MISSION TO LONDON TO MAKE PLANS FOR A EUROPEAN LAND OFFENSIVE

(Canadian Press)

Washington.—The implications of the U.S. military mission to London are receiving ever-increasing attention in the American press, particularly the statement by Lt.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the army supply service, that the U.S. stands ready to furnish "men and materials on a large scale to a European battlefront" despite large commitments to Australia and India.

It seems to be the general opinion in Washington that the military mission has two primary purposes.

1. To make long-range plans for American participation in a western European land offensive.

2. To make short-range plans, particularly on the supply side, for American participation in the air offensive against Germany and German-held territory in Europe.

Military observers here believe that Germany is about to undergo a sustained air offensive the like of which the world has never seen, designed not only to cripple Germany's industrial fabric but to relieve the pressure on the Russian armies in the east.

It is regarded as significant that the military mission is headed by Lt.-Gen. Henry Arnold, commanding general of the army air forces who was accompanied by Rear Admiral John Towers, in charge of naval aviation. It also has been noted here that Brig.-Gen. William Lee, who commands the newly-formed paratroops and air-borne infantry of the U.S. army, went along.

It seems likely the U.S. is preparing to take a hand in the air offensive against Germany, working in co-operation with the R.A.F. and the R.C.-A.F. which have been hammering Germany with mounting intensity for weeks.

The military mission probably is discussing such questions as unified command, the disposition of air fields, the pooling of fighter planes, bombing planes and other supplies and other major questions that can be settled only by general staff officers.

Military observers here who are acquainted with the enormous difficulties—principally the inadequacy of shipping—that stand in the way of an Allied land offensive in Western Europe, believe that air operations on a larger scale are a likelier proposition this summer.

However, it has been clearly indicated by the public remarks of the members of the military mission, that a land offensive also is under discussion in London.

It is not apparent at the moment what effect the Libyan drive of the Germans will have on the conversations in London but it might hasten the stepped-up air offensive to relieve pressure in the Middle East.

Although there can be no doubt the Russians would like to see a second European front opened, there is no confirmation here of reports that Russia has been putting pressure on Washington and London to hurry up.

BEEF PRICE PLAN

System Of 15 Zones Across Canada Is Established

Ottawa.—The wartime prices and trade board announced details of a new maximum price set-up by which it hopes to maintain domestic supplies of beef through seasonal variations in the price charged by packers, wholesalers and retailers.

The new price order, effective immediately, set up a system of 15 zones across Canada and establishes uniform maximum prices which packers and wholesalers may charge in each zone. The range in various parts of the country is small.

The price of baby beef, yearling, steer and heifer carcasses and sides ranges from 18½ cents a pound in Mantioba, Saskatchewan and most of Alberta, to 20½ cents a pound in rural areas of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Cow and bull carcasses and sides range from 15¼ cents to 17¼ cents.

The maximum prices will be "revised from time to time in accordance with season requirements," the board said.

Retail maximum prices are tied to the packers' and wholesalers' prices.

A spokesman for the board said it is difficult to forecast what effect the new order will have on retail prices but said his personal view is that there will be a slight increase.

CHINESE BADGES

Winnipeg.—Lest Canadians mistake them for Japanese, Chinese on the prairies have adopted an identification lapel badge. The badges are white, topped by a blue V, and bear the crossed flags of Canada and the Chinese Republic and Chinese characters symbolizing "Victory." Around the lower rim of the button is written the word, "Chinese."

Tokyo.—A large-scale program to send Japanese colonists, specialists and workers into the conquered territories of the southwest Pacific "to facilitate the development of natural resources" was announced by the government.

WAR STRATEGY

Would Include Chess In Curriculum For Army Men

Toronto.—Military authorities at Ottawa are being urged to consider chess in the curriculum of training for military men.

Bernard Freedman, secretary of the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association, wrote in the current issue of the association's bulletin that in reply to preliminary suggestions the department of national defence has stated that chess is already a popular game with enlisted persons "and it is encouraged in every way possible." The department added that all the voluntary organizations supplying entertainment and recreation facilities to the men of the forces include chess in their supplies, and the game is played in every concentration where Canadian troops are stationed.

Freedman wrote, however: "We truly think that chess should be part of the curriculum of the training of military men. Chess is a war game. Similar strategy is used in war and chess. This principle is admitted and applied in a very big scale by Russia."

Problems Facing Agriculture In Post-War Period

Toronto.—Retention and expansion of markets and recovery of those lost will be the most important problem likely to face agriculture in the post-war period, Dr. J. F. Booth of Ottawa told the Canadian Political Science Association.

Unless agriculture could retain its markets and regain others lost during the war, the readjustment period would be long and painful, warned Dr. Booth, member of the Dominion department of agriculture. It was a question, too, of regulation and control, Dr. Booth said, adding that Canada was not likely to go back to where she was in this respect before the war.

"Trade expansion cannot be achieved without many radical changes," he said. "Deep-seated, vested agricultural interests and narrow nationalism abroad are barriers. It is not too early to begin planning for the days that will follow the war."

In another agriculture paper, prepared by Prof. W. W. Swanson of the University of Saskatchewan, the wheat problem was described as the most difficult and complex one in the Dominion.

"The role of wheat in the post-war period can be as an energizing force or it can contribute to world paralysis," Prof. Swanson wrote in his paper.

Western Canada faced a wheat crisis of the first magnitude and it could not be said that the war was entirely responsible, he said. Lack of adequate transportation, an acute storage situation, prices and finance were factors but the pre-war policies of the government were largely to blame. Wheat surpluses must be kept under control, both from storage and financial viewpoints, he wrote.

Dr. Swanson outlined some of the difficulties which would be faced in providing hungry Europe with food after the war. For instance, it would require 10,000,000 tons of shipping to send 320,000,000 bushels of wheat overseas.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

No More Cuffs Or Pleated Trousers Will Be Allowed

Ottawa.—Wartime restrictions have hit the sartorial elegance of Canada's army officers. Defence headquarters announces that officers no longer will be allowed to order uniform trousers with cuffs or pleated fronts.

The ruling was laid down in a routine army order as a result of a request by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. It states that although those in possession of pleated trousers with cuffs may wear them out, the smart thing will be to wear the cuffless, pleatless style.

SEEK INDEMNITY

Ottawa.—The fifth annual conference of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities adopted a resolution urging the Dominion government to make provision for federally-owned defence plants to pay to municipalities in which they are located an indemnity of reasonable proportions in regard to the taxes which would be paid if such plants were privately-owned.

CAPTURE INTERNEE

Pembroke, Ont.—Emilian Hakel, 20-year-old civilian internee at Petawawa internment camp, who escaped, was recaptured by a member of the Veterans Guard about 15 miles from camp. Hakel previously escaped last April but was recaptured in a few hours. 2466

ON EQUAL BASIS

Russia Being Brought Into Line With Lend-Lease Plan

Washington.—The United States communicated to Soviet Russia the draft of a proposed lend-lease agreement between the two countries.

The draft proposal was handed to Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff by State Secretary Cordell Hull in the course of a 45-minute conference during which, it was understood, other matters also were discussed.

Neither Litvinoff nor Mr. Hull disclosed the contents of the proposed agreement. It was learned, however, that its purpose was to bring lend-lease arrangements with Russia into line with agreements already reached with Great Britain and other United Nations governments.

Indeed, President Roosevelt later told a press conference that Russia was being placed on the same basis as everybody else under the lend-lease program. This, in effect, would align Soviet Russia with Britain and the United States in post-war efforts to restore world trade on the principles long advocated by Hull.

YUGOSLAV ARMY

Plans Are Being Pushed To Train Force In Canada

Ottawa.—While Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and his elusive Chetniks battle the Nazis in the mountains of their native country, the government of Yugoslavia pushes plans for the training of a new army and air force in Canada, to fight the Nazis from the outside.

Dr. Izidor Cankar, first Yugoslav minister to Canada, in an interview with The Canadian Press expressed appreciation of the hospitality recently granted by Canada to the forces of his country.

Dr. Cankar said he hoped training of Yugoslav forces would start soon but declined to say where it would take place. He said there are a considerable number of Yugoslav citizens in various parts of North and South America, some of whom may join their country's forces.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

London.—Fearing that historical documents may be given to the waste paper collection, A. W. Clapham, president of the Society of Antiquaries, has appealed to members to see that nothing of such value be scrapped.

HE GAVE US A NEW BREAD



This is Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist of Ottawa, who, after years of research, produced the type of bread that is said to be best suited to Canada's wartime needs. It's known as the "Canada Approved Vitamin 'B' White Bread," and contains four times as much vitamin "B" as standard white bread.

ARE NOW LIABILITIES

Belgian Worker Says Overrun Countries Are Worry To Hitler

London.—A Belgian socialist worker told British Labor leaders that "Hitler will be beaten on his own production front as surely as on other fronts."

Speaking at the Labor party's annual conference, Louis de Brouchers described sabotage by Belgian workers and said one manufacturer estimated Belgian production has been reduced by 60 per cent.

"Hitler has found the overrun countries are no longer assets," De Brouckers said. "They have become liabilities. Hitler can take soil, material, machinery, but he cannot subdue the freedom of free peoples."

De Brouckers spoke at the close of the second day session, which was devoted almost entirely to routine discussion of resolutions ranging from plans for the post-war world to demands for increases in service men's pay.

Victims Of "Baedeker" Raid



Innocent victims of the recent "Baedeker" raid on Norwich are these children, rendered homeless and many of them losing their entire family in the hail of bombs unleashed by Nazi aircraft. They are being cared for by local welfare organizations.

F.D.R. Honors Hero Of Tokyo Raid



President Franklin D. Roosevelt shown pinning the Congressional Medal of Honor on Brig.-Gen. James H. Doolittle in the White House in acknowledgement of Doolittle's leadership of the sensational U.S. army bomber attack on Tokyo and other principal cities of Japan. Left to right at the ceremony are Lieut.-General H. H. Arnold, chief of the air force; Mrs. Doolittle, and General Doolittle.

WORK IS OUTLINED

Hon. R. J. Manion Tells Mayors' Conference About A.R.P. Job

Ottawa.—Hon. R. J. Manion, director of civil air raid precautions, told the fifth annual conference of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities that A.R.P. work is a responsibility involving every person who is fit to work but unable to get into the armed forces.

With the 20th century change in type of warfare brought about by scientific advance and the ability of nations to attack from the air, he said, two types of defences have developed:

1. Active defence by the armed services, which was the govenment's concern and which the average civilian could watch.

2. Passive defence by air raid precautions organizations, involving all who are fit but unable to get into the active forces.

"Everyone should contribute something to civilian defence," Dr. Manion said. "A.R.P. is the duty of citizens generally and cannot be effectively carried out by federal or provincial governments alone.

He urged that citizens volunteer for whatever branch of civil defence work they can best do. Municipalities had the duty of seeing to the organization.

Planning Giant Aerial Offensive On West Front

London.—British and U.S. strategists were understood to be mapping a giant aerial offensive in which at least 200 tons of bombs would be hurled upon Germany every night, including new devastating "black bombs" which have never been used before.

The plans for the all-out "second front" aerial offensive which will be inaugurated when British and American strength is sufficiently marshalled, were reported following the arrival in Britain of Lieut.-Gen. B. Somervill, chief of the U.S. army services of supply.

With Somervill was Brig.-Gen. W. Lee, commander of the new air-borne command of the army ground forces, and two other generals who will join the U.S. delegation already here.

British and American air experts in consultation were said to be agreed that no technical operating reason stands in the way of plans to send 1,000 bombers over Germany in a single night.

The exact size and nature of the new British bombs which reportedly are capable of knocking down an entire row of buildings cannot be revealed, but they are known to be considerably larger than the 4,000-pound bombs used by the R.A.F. in recent months.

In preparation for the forthcoming big-scale aerial assaults, the R.A.F. is known to have explosives "several times larger" than anything dropped on Germany so far in the war.

The aerial offensive against Germany when it comes will be spearheaded by big bombers flying in excess of 200 miles an hour and capable of operating at heights of six and seven miles, and carrying five to eight tons of explosives.

In connection with the joint consultations under way here, most Allied strategists are agreed that knockout bombings must be the forerunner of any invasion of western Europe, blasting Nazi industries, supply lines, shipping and even concentrations of German resistance.

ALBERTA TAR SANDS

Consider Building A Pipeline From The North

Ottawa.—Resources Minister Crerar told the House of Commons that "responsible interests" have considered building a pipeline from the northern Alberta tar sands area to southern centres.

The minister spoke during continued debate on a bill to amend the Alberta Natural Resources Act to cover an agreement on oil lease royalty rates in Alberta.

J. R. MacNicol (Con., Toronto-Davenport) raised the question of tar sands development, and Mr. Crerar said the first use of the tar sands was in the form of material for road surfacing in Edmonton and at Jasper National park. There was no longer any question of the suitability of the material for road surfacing.

Mr. Crerar said it is likely that in the future the tar sands will be "an active proposition" as a source of oil.

Mr. MacNicol said the minister should send experts from his department to northern Alberta with instructions to obtain oil from the sands.

ASKS RECOGNITION

London.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has appealed to the United Nations to recognize his Free French organization as a political administration. The Free French movement at present is considered only a fighting force. At the same time General de Gaulle criticized Allied methods of dealing with the Martinique situation.

REVIEW OF NAZI AIR STRENGTH WOULD INDICATE THAT GERMAN AIR POWER IS ON THE DECLINE

London.—Germany's first-line air strength on all fronts can hardly exceed 5,000 machines, the authoritative magazine Aeroplane said in a review of the Nazi air position.

"Although the Luftwaffe is still a formidable force which still can hit very hard, it is definitely losing that degree of superiority which enabled the armed German forces to gain their spectacular successes of early days of the war," the publication said.

The magazine listed the present distribution of the Nazi air force as, approximately:

Western Europe—About 1,300 operational aircraft in northern and southern France, and Norway, where there are an estimated 300 machines.

Mediterranean — About 1,300 in North Africa, Italy, Sicily, Greece and Crete.

Central Europe—About 600 in Germany and the Balkans, including two night-fighter divisions in Germany.

Russian front—About 1,600.

The estimated total of 5,000 would not include reserve aircraft, or transports. It compared with the estimated 6,500 first-line aircraft Germany had at the start of the Russian campaign, and 4,000 at the end of 1941.

The article noted that flying equipment of Germany's air force had improved in the past year, but added that the introduction of new fighters and bombers could not make good shortcomings in other fields.

These shortcomings as enumerated by Aeroplane are:

1. Loss of valuable leaders and experienced pilots.

2. Loss through training.

3. Wider distribution forced on the Nazi air force.

4. Heavy losses in Russia and over Malta.

5. Curtailed production as a result of R.A.F. bombing.

6. A falling-off of aircraft production relatively to Allied production.

The present German deficiency in numbers is not offset by higher quality equipment, the magazine claimed, and it explained:

"More efficient fighters and bombers can make good a deficiency in numbers only when the opposing air force cannot command airplanes equal in quality or when the force with the superior quality can concentrate at a few vital points while the more numerous force is widely scattered.

"Neither condition applies to the Luftwaffe. The Allied air forces are using airplanes at least equal in quality and the Lufwaffe now is widely scattered and unable to concentrate as it could in the early days of the war. It must be used to protect territory the Nazis have overrun."

There is evidence, the magazine said, that German airmen of 1942 have not been able to get the best from their new machines. Even older standard British and United States types have shown they are not inferior to the newest German design.

Because of losses, training in Germany had to be accelerated to match the output of the British Commonwealth Air Training plan. Before the war, German pupils averaged 200 flying hours before they received their wings. Now the average pupil gets his pilot's certificate after 100 hours and most operational training is gained in active service.

"No one," the Aeroplane concluded, "could be accused of wishful thinking if he regarded these symptoms as a prelude to the final and complete defeat of the German air force."

JAPANESE BOAST

Premier Tojo Paints Very Rosy Picture For His Parliament

Tokyo.—Japan's parliament, in a special session, was told by Premier Tojo that Japan would stay in the fight "until the influence of Britain and America and other dreams of world domination" are wiped out.

"Japan will do her utmost to contribute her share as the partner of Germany and Italy," he declared

Emperor Hirohito, in one of his rare appearances, was in the parliament building for 15 minutes for the reading of an Imperial rescript expressing satisfaction at the success of Japanese expeditionary forces.

Tojo described Australia as the "orphan in the Pacific" and said she is "now helplessly expecting Japan's attack after the battle in the Coral sea wiped away naval units put up for the defence of Australia. . . ."

Australia, he declared, must reconsider her attitude toward Japan or suffer the consequences.

The premier told the diet "there is no cause for apprehension regarding the future supply of food for the people no matter how long the war is going to last."

He reported that although retreating forces on the islands of the Netherlands Indies and in Burma had destroyed large sections of oil fields, the work of repair and reconstruction was under way.

As war minister, Tojo reported the Japanese army has taken control of an area 2½ times the size of the Japanese empire. He said Japanese military forces had captured 290,000 troops and shot down or destroyed about 1,800 enemy aircraft. He placed Japan's losses up to April 30 at 9,000 officers and men killed, and 20,000 wounded.

He concluded his report with an announcement that anti-aircraft defences in Japan proper had been strengthened.

FREEZING EGGS

Storage Space In Edmonton Is Taxed To The Limit

Edmonton. — With cold storage space for eggs in the shell jammed to the roof in Alberta refrigeration plants with stocks held for export to Britain, Edmonton produce plants started to break eggs for freezing into solid blocks so as to utilize space in freezer rooms held at sub-zero temperatures. All top grade A and B quality eggs, purchased for export are being stored pending facilities for drying the eggs. Since March all eggs must be shipped overseas in the form of powder to conserve ocean shipping space. Construction of a building to house a drying plant in Edmonton was well advanced but priorities for necessary equipment being imported from the United States were still awaited, C. E. Christensen, general manager of the provincial marketing board, said.

HOUSE OF COMMONS WARNED OF AN ACUTE LABOR SHORTAGE ON FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA

Ottawa.—E. E. Perley (Con., Qu'-Appelle) warned in the House of Commons of "a very acute situation in respect to labor" in western Canada when he dealt with the prospects for harvest help this year.

Harvesting conditions would be different this year, he said, as coarse grains acreage had been increased and this meant additional manual labor would be required to bring in the crop.

"We are to have a very acute situation in respect to labor in the west," he said.

The house was debating the war appropriation bill in committee of the whole, with the national war services department up for consideration.

Mr. Perley said farmers had completed their seeding operations under difficult conditions due to shortage of labor. Enlistments from western Canadian farms were heavy, while others had left the farms for eastern industrial employment. Women and girls had also left the west, and many of them were from the farms.

War Services Minister Thorson said that consideration is being given young men who have not been called to compulsory military service because they have taken training in the Reserve army.

Mr. Thorson said it was recognized there were certain "anomalies" in the existing situation.

The suggestion had been made that those taking Reserve army training should be pooled with others of the compulsory training ages and made subject to call for service in the ordinary way.

As the regulations stand, young men in the Reserve army who attend parades faithfully are not liable to call. If they fail to attend the required number of parades, they may be called to compulsory training.

"Consideration now is being given question of how to deal with men who are presently in Reserve army, and therefore excused from training while undertaking their Reserve army training in a satisfactory manner," Mr. Thorson said.

A departmental committee would be set up in his department to review suggestions arising from a recent conference with university representatives, officials of national war services boards, and those coming from the house debate.

The National war services regulations would be examined in the light of existing conditions and some revisions were to be expected.

Conservative House Leader Hanson said any revision of the regulations should be dealt with by parliament. Discussion of changes in the house might prove beneficial.

Master-General Of The Ordnance Is Operating The Largest Single Merchandising Trade In Canada

Victor Sifton operates the biggest single merchandising business in Canada. As master-general of the ordnance he is store keeper-in-chief for the Canadian army, responsible for procuring and delivering to the troops all their clothing, personal equipment, arms, ammunition, tanks and vehicles.

The stock-in-trade of the ordnance branch includes everything from such simple articles as shoe-laces to the largest contributions of heavy industry and the most refined and precise contributions of modern science to the business of making war.

Mr. Sifton brings to his task a background of extensive and sound military and business experience. During the First Great War he saw three years' active service in France and rose from subaltern to major and second-in-command of his battalion, the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

By pesonal inclination and family tradition he is a horseman and it is a paradox that in the last war he served as an infantry officer in a dismounted cavalry regiment while in this war he looks after the cars, trucks, tractors, motorcycles and tanks which have pushed horses forever out of armies.

Defence Minister Ralston took advantage of his offer to serve in any capacity during the present war and called him to Ottawa, first in an unofficial capacity and later as executive assistant. Serving without pay Mr. Sifton acted as a sort of trouble-shooter for the minister. He looked into and reported on various problems, one of them ordnance.

That branch was growing by leaps and bounds and, largely on Mr. Sifton's recommendation, the minister obtained the temporary services of Philip Chester of Winnipeg, general manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, as master-general. When the time came for Mr. Chester to go back to his company, Mr. Sifton was called upon to take the job. He did not want it but he accepted and severed all active connection with his newspaper, The Winnipeg Free Press, and other business interests for the duration.

Precedent was shattered when Mr. Chester, a civilian, was appointed master-general of the ordnance, a post always considered one for a high-ranking officer. Mr. Chester was not given military rank because his service was to be temporary but the same reason did not apply when Mr. Sifton accepted the post for the duration.

He preferred, however, to serve in civilian clothes rather than don a uniform with the red tabs of a general. Most of his staff are uniformed officers.

Tall, handsome and well groomed Mr. Sifton is a smooth-working executive. He is at his desk or in conference from early morning until late at night. "There is nothing spectacular about this job," he says. "It is dull, routine work."

His eyes show a sparkle of interest, however, when the question of inventions and improvements in weapons comes up. He lets it be known, without disclosing details, that things are moving and Canadian science and industry have some surprises in store for the enemy.

Part of the job of the ordnance branch is research. It tests out ideas and decides what equipment the army should have. Then it requisitions the equipment from the department of munitions and supply which must buy it or arrange for its manufacture. After the equipment comes through it must be inspected by the staff of the Inspection Board for the United Kingdom and Canada, of which Mr. Sifton is a member.

When it passes inspection the job of the master-general of the ordnance then is to deliver it as required to the forces in Canada and overseas.

Mr. Sifton talks little of his war experiences but the official records speak for him. They show he was wounded by shellfire at Messines in December, 1915, while serving as staff captain at Brigade headquarters and that on returning to service he took command of a company and ended the war as major and second-in-command of the battalion.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services in the capture of the village of Folies during the advance on Amiens in August, 1918. In this attack he not only led his own company with distinction but assumed direction of other attacking companies whose commanders became casualties.

On returning to Canada Mr. Sifton joined the Mississauga Horse at Toronto and commanded the unit for a time with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He travelled a good deal, visited China, Russia and Germany, worked at "various jobs" as he puts it and in 1928 became a newspaper publisher.

As a publisher he took a keen interest in the editorial as well as the business side of the business, did a bit of writing himself, reported the World Economic Conference of 1933 in London for his papers, became a director and later vice-president of The Canadian Press.

Flying Schools

Nine Air Observer Schools Operating On Non-Profit Basis

Air Minister Power announced that civilian flying companies operating nine air observers schools for the Royal Canadian Air Force have offered to run the schools on a non-profit basis, apart from a five per cent. return on capital investment.

Maj. Power's statement, issued to the press through Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters, said the move followed discussions with the Dominion government begun nearly three months ago.

It added: "Nine of the 10 civilian flying companies operating air observers schools for the R.C.A.F. in connection with the British Commonwealth Air Training plan have voluntarily offered to run their schools on a non-profit basis apart from five per cent. on their capital investment, and to return to the Crown all profits which have accrued from their operations since the inception of the schools."

The statement said the nine air observers schools coming under the agreemnt are those at Malton, Ont., Edmonton, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Ancienne Lorette, Que.; St. Johns, Que.; all operated by Canadian Pacific Airlines, Ltd., and those at London, Ont., operated by Leavens Brothers Training Ltd., at Regina, operated by Prairie Airways Lt.; and at Chatham, N.B., operated by Northumberland Flying Training Company.

Wear On Tires

Tires Last Longer When A Car Is Operated At A Lower Speed

By operating a car or truck at 25 miles per hour instead of 70 miles per hour, the wear on the tires can be cut in half. At a speed of only 40 miles per hour, tire wear is 25 to 35 per cent. more than at 25 miles per hour, says W. Kalfleisch, Agricultural Engineering Section, Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Not only does a lower speed reduce the surface wear on tires, but it also reduces tire breakage, accidents, gasoline consumption and wear on other parts of the machine. By driving at a moderately low speed, one is not so likely to ruin a tire which goes flat or blows out when the car is in operation. Side wall ruptures caused by stones, broken pavement, curbs, or railway tracks can be eliminated by lower speeds and careful driving.

The heavy use of brakes, quick acceleration and the fast turning of corners, which is associated with high speed driving, wastes gasoline or rubber.

Indian Motifs Inspire Easily Crocheted Rug



by Alice Brooks

Get your rug cotton and begin on this crocheted Indian rug! It's lovely in any room and, of course, you can do it in four strands of string, too. Pattern 7272 contains instructions and charts for making the rug; illustrations of it and stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

TO PROTECT FORESTS

The vulnerability of British Columbia's forests in event of an incendiary attack by the Japanese is a question in front of the B.C. forest branch and their protection has become their special care. During the dry summer months the fire hazard is very great and special patrols have been arranged for to guard against such a contingency.

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"Out On A Limb"



—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

For Troops In Libya

Factories In Britain Readjusted Machines To Make Mosquito Netting

Millions of yards of mosquito netting for the Allied troops in Libya are being made in a factory which in peacetime supplied artificial silk in delicate pastel shades for ladies' lingerie.

When the Libyan campaign began, the British government called for 20,000,000 yards of this netting to protect the troops against the malaria-carrying mosquito, sandflies and other pests. The material had, of course, been produced in Britain for many years by the lace machines of Nottingham, but more than 11,000 miles of it, required "at once or sooner," was a tough proposition.

The government, however, was soon relieved of its anxieties, for all the owners of warp-knitting machines in Britain met and undertook to adapt their machinery to the job. The alterations called for careful work by expert machinists and many impromptu ideas, but one of the first factories to announce its readiness was that of a South Wales firm whose name in peacetime was a household word in artificial silk.

Still A Secret

Virus Of Honey Bee Has So Far Puzzled Scientists

There are few secrets left today, but the virus of the bee is one. It was supposed to be formic acid, but so far the poison of the bee has defeated scientists. It is some sort of albuminous alkaloid toxin. A wasp sting produces local pain, swelling and itching. The bees sting is toxic and affects the heart and circulation. The honey of the bee is the only food that requires no digestion and passes directly into the blood stream. It is a powerful antiseptic also. Applying honey and then a bandage to a cut finger will heal the wound quickly.—Maclean's Magazine.

CAUSE FOR ANNOYANCE

The people of Paris are annoyed. They have discovered that 50,000 francs, presented at Hitler's request to the authorities to aid victims of the recent R.A.F. raid, came from a pool formed from unjust fines levied by Nazis on the people of Occupied France. Many Parisians are refusing aid as a result.

Sound moves 12 miles a minute at sea level.

Stretching Sugar Ration

No Sugar Needed To Can Rhubarb By This Method

There are various year-round ways of stretching the sugar ration, at the same time keeping monotony out of the wartime menu.

Rhubarb, now at its tender best, may be canned without sugar, and in this form will take less to sweeten when used in puddings and pies next winter.

Here is the method recommended by the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture:

Wash rhubarb thoroughly. Drain. Cut stalks in one-inch pieces. Do not peel. Place in preserving kettle, covering with close-fitting lid. Set over low heat, or in the oven, until sufficient juice is extracted to cover the rhubarb, which takes about 20 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, adjust rubbers and tops. Partially seal. Sterilize in a water bath for 16 minutes, or in the oven 20 minutes at 250 degrees F., then seal.

Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cherries, currants, plums and rhubarb can be packed in jars—crushed until the juice overflows, then sterilized. (A strong spoon makes a good crusher). In sterilizing allow five minutes longer than the time required when syrup is added. Fruit put down in this way is excellent for pies and puddings.

Heaviest Man

Forty-two Year Old Native Of South Africa Weighed 756 Pounds

Smith Poti, who weighed 756 pounds but was only five feet six inches tall, has died of influenza in Johannesburg.

The 42-year-old native of Johannesburg was known throughout South Africa for years as "the heaviest man in the world." His waistline measured six feet, eight inches.

When he was stricken ill at his home, it required 12 men to carry him to the truck which served as an ambulance.

GUESTS NOT WANTED

Virtually all food is under ration control and most London clubs are limiting the number of guests members may bring for dinner. Some have asked members not to bring guests for meals at all.

The first public motion picture show was on Feb. 5, 1870, in Philadelphia.

Waterfalls In The National Parks



Caribou in Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada

The mountain caribou of Jasper National Park in Alberta, and Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia, is very seldom seen by those whose travels are confined to the motorways. In the summer it lives mostly above timberline, on high alpine meadows far from the roads rather than on the steep slopes overlooking them. In winter it comes down into the woods. Park wardens on their lonely rounds and others whom the spirit of adventure takes back into the hills, find a great deal of pleasure in watching the behaviour of caribou herds. The mountain caribou living in the Selkirks and part of the Rockies, is undoubtedly a close relation of the woodland caribou of the forests farther east. Some herds of woodland caribou range into Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan.

Economic Warfare

Britain And United States Buy Goods Germany Would Like

A half million dollars worth of sheepskin gloves are bought in Spain and 3,000 miles away in Russia two months later German fingers freeze on the triggers of their rifles.

A million dollars is deposited in Turkey to buy dried fruits, and the German people tighten their belts another notch.

This is economic warfare—slow, unspectacular, but far-reaching and deadly. Since Dec. 7 the United States has taken her place beside Britain on this war front as well as on the fighting fronts of Australia, India and the Middle East.

On the door of a small apartment just off famed Berkeley Square a small brass plate has appeared. It reads: "American Embassy Economic Warfare Section."

Each day some of the staff go to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. There they sit with three British economic experts around a table filled with reports—reports of cotton for sale in Turkey, opium in Persia, tungsten in Portugal and hides in Irak. Cables start going out:

Buy the cotton—Germany needs it for clothing.

Buy the opium—Germany needs it for drugs.

Buy the tungsten—Germany needs it for munitions.

Buy the hides—German soldiers are short on boots.

What the price is doesn't matter. Nor does it matter that Britain and the United States control more hides and cotton than they can use.

Britain has been engaged in this type of warfare since the war began—pouring out millions. She fought battles in the Balkans, for chrome, oil, bauxite, tobacco and a hundred other items.

Now the battlefields are narrowed. Britain and the United States have shut Germany and Italy out of the South American field through the blockade. That has become a naval matter and Germany now can buy only in the place she can reach by land.

Turkey is the main battleground, closely followed by Spain, Portugal and North Africa.

Agents in Britain, the United States and the Axis countries scour these regions daily in a grim race to find something of use.

Sometimes it isn't money the sellers want but barter for something they need.

And the hard-pressed Nazis find their own device used against them. Their industries tied up with war orders and their railroads overloaded with troop and munition transport, they cannot guarantee deliveries.

The United Nations, with control of the seas and plenty of money to buy goods in South America for barter if they lack the articles themselves, can supply anything that is asked.

"This is one war front on which the Axis is in retreat," one American official declared.

Go Slowly As Possible

Bomber Pilots Do Not Dive At Full-Out Power

Dive bomber pilots do not dive earthward at full-out power in lunging at their target. Instead, they bring the plane down as slowly as possible, because at the terrific speeds which can be set up in such dives they have only a split second or two in which to sight accurately on the objective or to correct the course of their plane.

"Some of you pedestrians walk about as if you'd bought the streets."

"Yes, and some of your motorists drive about as if you'd paid for your cars!"

Work Of British Commandos In Their Operations Requires Men Of Daring And Resourcefulness

Major. R. V. Boyle, a member of the British Army Staff in Washington, who served on the Commando Operational Staff in England, told about the British Commandos in a speech which he recently made in New York.

The Oxford Dictionary gives two rather contradictory interpretations of the word "tough." One is "ruffianly, turbulent and criminal." The other interpretation—the one required of Commandos—is "tenacious, able to endure hardship, hardy, unyielding, stubborn."

As an example of tenacity, a raiding party, returning to its craft on the French coast, had almost completed embarkation when one of the men dropped his rifle into the sea. It was pitch-dark, but the man jumped overboard and groped for his rifle under eight feet of water. The enemy's fire was becoming more accurate, so his officer caught him by the collar as he came up for air and pulled him back into the boat. Instead of being grateful, the man was furious that he was not allowed to try again.

It was then discovered that during his time in the water, he had been shot in the elbow—the only casualty which the party sustained.

The first foray mentioned by Major Boyle was in France. It was designed primarily to do damage to German defences and to shake the morale of the Nazi soldier.

One night several Germans were riding their bicycles on their way to take over duty in a concrete coastal defence post and they were laughing and talking as they coasted down a hill. As they swung around a bend they were surrounded and not one finished his ride. Now just imagine the feelings of other German bicycle patrols and relief parties when that story spread around—and they certainly do spread around.

Many such raids have taken place without official or press report from London or Berlin.

In an earlier raid on the Norwegian coast, which Major Boyle describes, the object was to collect the Nazi military commander of the area. The house in which he lived was some miles out of the town. Having landed at night and cut the communications before the Germans knew they had arrived, a party of Commandos previously assigned to this task took a car and drove to the house. They arived about 8.15 a.m., liquidated the guard in complete silence and then walked to the front door and rang the bell.

It was opened by a servant who found himself facing an armory of weapons. With a revolver in the small of his back, he was forced to lead the way to the door of the German officer's study, where he was working.

With delightful irony, the Commandos knocked on his door. Without looking up, he called "come in" and continued writing. When he realized that more than one person had come in, he looked up to find himself covered from every angle. In the words of the officer in charge of the party the look of amazement on that German's face was better than any theatre. He and his papers were removed to England without anyone else in the house even knowing that he had gone.

The third raid described was on General Rommel's rear headquarters in Libya. This has been reported in the press, but Major Boyle's account has disclosed details of the fighting which were not told in the earlier story.

The headquarters was located 40 miles behind the German lines and the raiding party landed from the sea and approached overland. The guards at the front were despatched silently—the special knife carried by all ranks is a great help in this sort of work—and then the raiders walked unobserved into the building. Straight in front of them were the stairs and on the right were two adjoining rooms. The farther room was the one used by General Rommel when he was at rear headquarters.

The party attacking the office was led by Lieut. Colonel Keyes, 24-year-old son of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes of Zeebrugge fame. Immediately they rushed into the first room where two German staff officers were working. These men were taken completely by surprise and were shot before they could even get up from their desks. Without pausing, Colonel Keyes led his men into the farther room, but the sound of the shots had aroused the occupants and as Keyes rushed in he was met by a burst of revolver shots. At the same moment, one of the party shot out the light.

It was evident that General Rommel was not there, and his room was being used by other staff officers. Quickly the raiding party slammed the door again. They could hear breathing inside, so standing well back they opened the door a crack and lobbed in a few hand grenades. They had no more trouble from that room.

By now, however, the enemy had started coming to the staircase from the rooms upstairs. But a couple of men had been left to watch the stairway and as the Germans started to crowd down they were mown down with a Tommy gun. Men from the outside were now running to the front door, so it was time for the party to beat a retreat.

Shooting their way out (all but two got away) they eluded their pursuers and some miles away rejoined the main body which, meanwhile, had been engaged on other objectives.—Bulletins From Britain, New York.

Open House

Officers And Men Of British Regiment Get Together For A Debate

Every week officers and men of a unit of a famous British regiment get together for an hour's "uncensored debate." The men say exactly what they think of the officers and the unit—and the officers give back as good as they get. It's democracy, and it works.

Started as an experiment, the "Open House" (so called because everyone from the newest private to the C.O. is admitted) has become one of the most valuable hours of the unit's week. Grievances and problems discussed vary enormously. Here are some brought up at a recent meeting:

A visitor to the camp had managed to get in without a pass. One of the men pointed this out to the officer responsible and asked for an explanation.

He received an adequate explanation, but the question achieved two valuable results. It put at rest any fears the unit might have had about security measures; it means that the Security Officer will be "on his toes."

Another man who has just returned from a cross-country exercise wanted to know what was the object of these runs. The exhausted unit absorbed with eager interest the officer's reply.

Next time they go on a cross-country run they won't feel that it is a waste of time.

Punishment for a crime was the next topic. A man wanted to know why his friend had been given seven days' C.B. while aother man had only received three days for what appeared to be the same crime. His sense of injustice disappeared when he heard the explanation for this discrepancy.

No meeting goes by without some reference to food. During these discussions the men have made suggestions about their menus which have been adopted.

The Open House is proving invaluable in establishing closer contact between the officers and the men.—Margot Beek in the London Sunday Chronicle.

Has Faith In Russia

Polish Prime Minister Asks All-Out Support For Soviet

"Trust Russia." So says General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish government in exile, located in London. Bear in mind that this advice comes from a Pole. Before Hitler it was questionable whether Poland had suffered more from Germany or from Russia. Both were ruthless, and under the czars Russia added to her cruelty the tyranny that comes from corrupt government. After the Poles regained their freedom, they had to fight the Russians in 1920. Finally, when Hitler and Stalin made their famous agreement in 1939, Poland, when conquered, was divided between the two.

Gen. Sikorski knows all this, better than any of us. That makes his present support of the Soviet war effort all the more impressive.

They Keep Their Pride

Greeks Are Starving But Continue To Ignore The Nazis

The Greeks starve, yet keep their pride. In their streets, says an American traveller, they just can't see a German; they look through him as if he wasn't there. When Mussolini attacked them, they said: "He has 42 million people to our 6½ millions. But one Greek is better than five Italians, so the odds against us aren't so bad." Some 4,000 British soldiers, it is thought, are still at large in Greece with a price on their heads. The Greeks risk death to hide them, to feed them and see that they get medical care.—New York Times.

THE BETTER WAY

The Lethbridge Herald says: There are two ways of viewing the gasoline quota question. The first is to ask for the highest possible rating in the hope of getting somewhere close to it. The other is to ask for the lowest possible quota and then trying to get along with a lot less.

Of the two viewpoints we suggest the latter as the spirit that will fight an all-out war.

Retailers are warning the motoring public that anti-freeze solutions may bring as much as 60 to 75 cents a quart next winter—and it will be hard to obtain.



THE BOT FLY

Several Species May Prove Very Dangerous To Horses

Horsemanship, which included the care and management of horses in its original meaning, is a lost art on many farms and industrial undertakings in Canada, but the topsy-turvydom of war indicates that a general return to the knowledge of horses may be of great importance. When a normally quiet work horse suddenly becomes unmanageable, it may not be a matter of temper but terror through the savage impact-attack of a nose bot fly. Also when a horse keeps moving his head up and down, again it may not be approval of his job. The experienced horseman knows at once he should look for infestation by the throat bot fly. The third species of bot fly, and the largest of the three, known just as the horse bot fly, is more diplomatic in his approach, and lays her eggs on the hairs of the forelegs, or shoulders, or mane.

All three species of bot flies—somewhat resembling bumble bees but each distinguishable from the other—not only cause serious annoyance to the horses, but through their egg-laying capacity, create very great injury, resulting in malnutrition, stomach inflammation, ulcers, colic, and other digestive troubles, and even death. The bot fly season in the warm summer days will soon be here. Control measures are explained in the Wartime Production Series special pamphlet No. 16, entitled "Control of Horse Bots." General information on health precautions and diseases of farm animals is given in the special pamphlet No. 38. Other specific knowledge on the care of horses is contained in Circular No. 656 on the feeding of horses, and in Circular 607, Parasites of Horses. These publications may be obtained free by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Food Preservation

Can Save Weight And Space By Dehydration

Bulky fruits and vegetables can be preserved by dehydration with a saving of one-third in weight and more than one-third in space, according to Louis H. Bartlett, University of Texas research engineer.

Bartlett and his associates have been developing food preservation with dehydration and portable quick-freezing units for several years. These processes now are vital to supplying armed forces and civilians abroad.

"Through dehydration," Bartlett said, "you are able to keep the food in a fine state without enclosing it in a metal or glass container. Moreover, you reduce the weight by one-third or more and the space by even larger amounts."

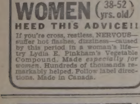
Equally important, Bartlett said, is the fact that dehydrated food is preserved in a state "completely comparable to freshness."

Just A Museum Piece

Egg Unearthed From Ruins Of Old Fort In Ontario

An egg, laid by one of the first hens to cackle and scratch in what is now Ontario province, has been unearthed from the ruins of old Fort Ste. Marie, in the Georgian Bay district, says the Canadian Travel Bureau. The old mission residence of Jesuits is the fourth oldest place of white man's habitation in Canada, being built in 1639. The egg was found eight feet under ground and was said to be perfectly preserved but not good for boiling or frying. The old fort was burned and abandoned in 1649, when the Iroquois conquered the Hurons.

"MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN (38-52 yrs. old)
HEED THIS ADVICE!!
If you're cross, restless, NERVOUS—suffer hot flashes, dizziness—caused by this period in a woman's life—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Made *especially for women*. Hundreds of thousands remarkably helped. Follow label directions. Made in Canada.



Due To Rationing

New Figures For Madame Tussaud's Exhibition Have No Clothes

Rationing, particularly the controls on soap and clothing, has gone beyond the British family in this war and struck at the wax figures in Madame Tussaud's famed exhibition. So far as clothing for the models goes, these are more difficult days in the wax works, perhaps than at any time since 1802 when the late Madame Marie Tussaud came to England from France and started her show. She had been attached to the household of a sister of King Louis XIV, and learned the making of wax impressions prior to the French Revolution. Ready for display now are three new figures—Sir Stafford Cripps, Gen. MacArthur and Rt. Hon. William Temple the new Archbishop of Canterbury. They are designed by Bernard Tussaud, great-great grandson of Madame Tussaud, but they need clothes before appearing in public. And in wartime London new clothes mean ration coupons, which on turn mean going to the Board of Trade for purchasing points. As a rule a Tussaud figure can be clad for 45 to 50 ration points—plus cash—but in happier days cash was only requisite. When clothing is obtained for the three new figures they will join a company of prominent figures ranging from the sitting image of a sour and cynical-faced Voltaire to such modern prominents as tennis-playing Donald Budge and Prime Minister Churchill. Latest recruit to the company is the Russian Marshal Timoshenko. His vivid Russian blue coat and riding trousers with red facings and big top boots took the full number of ration coupons. Next to clothes rationing the biggest operating problem at the show springs from soap control. Before the war six figures were taken from the show every day to have their hair washed and groomed, their faces and hands sponged and their clothes, if necessary renewed. But now soap is at a premium, so the treatment is less frequent and is done with liquid soap which isn't rationed.

India's War Factories

Western Democracies Must Share Blame For Delay In Production

Had the British Government taken action immediately war broke out to create in India a vast arsenal for the Empire, our position would have been much better than it is today, but the Western democracies were fatally complacent and a priceless opportunity was missed. It was not until after the fall of France that India really came into the picture. During the last six months in 1940 responsibility for the production of munitions was assumed in this country and an organization was developed to cover the entire supply field. . . Unfortunately—and this is a point which the average citizen sometimes fails to appreciate—highly complicated plants and a great war industry cannot be produced like rabbits out of a conjuror's hat; they take time and a vast amount of assembling. Losses at sea occasionally led to delays in the setting up of India's war factories and so did the difficulties, and at times the impossibility, of getting the material from Great Britain and America, for the simple reason that it was not available. If blame is to be apportioned it must rest on the governments and peoples of the Western democracies, including the United States of America who pursued paths of peace while their future enemies planned and created a colossal war machine. Yet it can truly be said that the Supply Department of the Government of India has since its inception met unprecedented demands.—Times of India, Bombay.

Real War Record

R. A. F. Pilot's Yorkshire Terrier Wears Battle Honors On Collar

Bimbo, a friendly little Yorkshire terrier, has a war record of which any soldier might be proud.

Owned by a Royal Air Force pilot who takes him on all his flights, Bimbo wears his "battle honors" on his collar.

Here they are: "Arab rebellion 1939, Sidi Barrani 1940, Bardia 1941, Tobruk 1941, Benghazi 1941, Abu Sueir blitz, shot down in action 22-12-41, prisoner of war 1941, Malta blitz 1942."

PS: Bimbo is still "on active service" in the Middle East.

Mail For Active Forces

Large Quantities Of Mail Is Incorrectly Addressed

Hundreds of soldiers, sailors and airmen every day fail to receive mail intended for them on account of incorrect or insufficient addressing. Despite the oft-repeated postal advice that "if a letter or parcel is worth mailing it is worth proper addressing and packing," large quantities of incorrectly addressed mail for men in the Active Forces continue to be received.

Mail for Canadians in Canadian units or attached to the Royal Air Force should be addressed as follows:

Navy

Outside of Canada:

Rank or rating, surname followed by initials.

Official number.

RCN, RCNR, RCNVR or attached RN.

Name of ship (if known).

Care of Fleet Mail Officer.

Halifax, N.S., Esquimalt, B.C., or in cases where no details are known c-o Naval Service Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

In Canada:

Rank or rating, surname followed by initials.

Official number.

RCN, RCNR, or RCNVR.

Name of establishment.

Post office serving establishment.

Army

Outside of Canada:

Regimental number, rank, surname followed by initials.

Details of unit (i.e., company, squadron, battery, holding unit, etc.).

Regiment or branch of service.

Canadian Army Overseas.

In Canada:

Regimental number, rank, surname followed by initials.

Details of unit.

Regiment or branch of service.

Post office serving area where unit is stationed.

Air Force

Outside of Canada:

Number, rank, surname followed by initials.

Unit (if known).

"Attached RAF" (if applicable).

Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas.

In Canada:

Number, rank, surname followed by initials.

Name of station (or unit if applicable).

"RCAF."

Post office serving area where station (or unit) is located.

A Treacherous Race

Author Of Robinson Crusoe Knew About Cruelty Of Japanese

It seems a far cry from "Robinson Crusoe" to the present war in the Far East. Yet a graduate of Trinity, Cambridge, and author of a learned tome on biology—tells a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal that Defoe spans that gulf. He had been re-reading, for the first time since he was a schoolboy, that 17th century best-seller, "Robinson Crusoe." Like most boys, one suspects, he read and remembers, the island adventures of Crusoe, and all about Man Friday, the corn stalks, and the cannibals, but had no recollection whatever of the second part of the book, wherein Crusoe travels in China with a partner. Hence he found the following quotation unexpectedly arresting and topical . . . "But my partner, wiser than myself, persuading me from it, representing the dangers, as well of the seas as of the Japanese who are a false, cruel, and treacherous people." So the projected voyage to Japan was cancelled, and 20th century posterity can today admire the perspicacity of the famous London journalist and novelist, Daniel Defoe, who was born in the parish of St. Giles', Cripplegate, about 1660.

The Present Germany

Has Been Developed From 200 Years Of Militaristic History

Dr. Gustav Stolper, a former member of the German Reichstag, declared the force behind Hitler—a man with "a third-rate mind"—is tremendous, but that Hitler alone is not responsible for the present Germany.

"It is the Germans themselevs and their 200 years of militaristic history," Stolper, naturalized economics writer, told a national conference of the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America.

"Here in America the first son in a family usually is scheduled to be a business man. In Germany, the first son almost always is destined for the army, or for government service," he said.

Dr. Stolper founded and edited a Berlin economic newspaper and served as a member of the Reichstag when Goering was president. He became a United States citizen in 1933.

The world's population is estimated to have been about 50,000,000 at the time of Christ.



CHIANG OF CHINA



Chiang Kai-Shek, 52-year-old generalissimo of the Chinese armies, pictured as he inspected his troops recently.

Gardening

Must Thin

Thinning, as any experienced gardener will confirm, is most essential. Nature when left alone is ruthless, killing or crowding out the weaklings. Of the three to five thousand seedling pipes that normally start to grow on an acre of land, less than a hundred are permitted to reach full maturity three-quarters of a century later. In gardening this stern but necessary example must be followed. If left too crowded, flowers become spindly and weak, easy prey for the first stiff wind, heavy rain or hungry insect. Vegetables, too, get spindly or woody.

Summer Care

The well started, carefully planned garden will now require little care and should be returning big dividends in pleasure, beauty and really fresh vegetables. Aside from gathering flowers and salad materials right at the door, there is little to do.

Grass should not be cut more often than is necessary to keep it in check. Both flowers and vegetables will benefit from a little cultivation during July, and if flowers are picked regularly the plants will keep on blooming.

Garden Pests

Garden insect enemies are divided into two groups—those that eat holes in the foliage and those that suck out the juices. For the first-named poison is usually applied—for the second, a burning spray. Often when both are present a combination of poison and something that burns gives the best results. The damage from the biting insects is usually quite apparent, but the presence of the other kind is only shown at first by a wilting or withering of the foliage.

For sucking pests, chief of which are the aphids or plant lice, spray with whale oil soap, a quarter pound of soap to a gallon and a half of water; nicotine sulphate, or Black Leaf 40," or any other repellent secured from a reliable seed store.

When fungus attacks the plants the foliage usually turns yellow or brown, or white spots like mildew cover the leaves. Spraying with Bordeaux Mixture or dusting with specially finely ground sulphur is advised.

Not His Worry

Southern Farmer Had Easy Way Of Avoiding Tough Question

The old-school Southerner, brimming with pride over his farm in the Alabama coastal region, was extolling its merits to a Northern friend. "Why, man," he said proudly, "the trees grow so thick on that land that you couldn't put your arm between them. And as for wildlife, deer are so big that their antlers have a spread of 10 feet!" The Northerner's eyes mirrored questions. He said, "It's interesting, Colonel, but how in the world do the deer get their antlers between those trees?" The colonel stiffened. "That, suh," he replied pompously, "is their business!"

Beef stew takes on a banquet flavor when cooked with a small quantity of pickling spice.

Much personal enjoyment results from kind and charitable acts.

Always A Bright Side

Many Articles Not Now Being Made Were Disliked Anyway

Under the latest regulations, manufacture of more than 400 metal articles will be prohibited in the United States, in order to conserve iron and steel for war purposes. Canadian regulations now in force are outwardly less sweeping in scope, but actually because of the government's close control over metal resources, cover the same ground pretty well.

Within a short time production will cease on a wide range of goods—from hair curlers to cattle stanchions, from door chimes to spittoons, from asparagus tongs to water tanks. Present stocks of materials may be used up, that is all. No more will be forthcoming.

There is, however, a bright side to the grim face of stern necessity, writes Ann Rutherford in the Stratford Beacon-Herald. Though mourning the passing of many small helpful devices, she points out, we yet find consolation, for included in the 400 is a lengthy little list that "never will be missed."

Right well up on the list come incense burners. They are prohibited. They should have been long ago. Now we can be quite sure that nobody around home will be tempted to perfume the air with sandalwood or pine or something else that smells like so much rope. We'll sacrifice incense burners cheerfully, not only for the duration but for all time to come.

Then bookends. They're on the list. Bookends are supposed to sit on the table to hold the fugitives from the bookshelves firmly under control. They don't. They never did. So we shall be happy to turn back into the national melting pot any new editions of grinning Indians, starved greyhouds, fantail pigeons, tired plow horses, lugubrious clowns, athletic humans assorted sea shells, and William Shakespeare's head.

And those fussy salt and pepper shakers, bought as useful ornaments for the table. They are going to be among the missing henceforth—goody, goody! Now we'll not need even to apologize for lugging in those comfortable crockery ones from the kitchen, whose salt ever pours and whose pepper clogs not. The decorative ones can go melt away in earnest now.

Letter openers are to be banned. But we refuse to worry so long as the right forefinger remains active. There's never a letter opener around the desk when an envelope is to be slit. Our favorite dagger appears only when we want a penknife to sharpen a pencil, and it refuses to work at that job. We'll not even realize that letter openers are chased from the market, when they are.

Phonograph needles. Ah, well only the juke boxes will really suffer from their absence. We may have trouble getting along without "Somebody's Rocking My Dreamboat," but we'll manage somehow. If the worst comes to the worst, we can always whittle a stout thorn or a tough toothpick to serve as a part of the reproducer.

Had Some Voice

Story Told By Welshman Who Thought Himself Powerful Singer

A Welshman who was very proud of his voice was describing a wonderful dream he'd had.

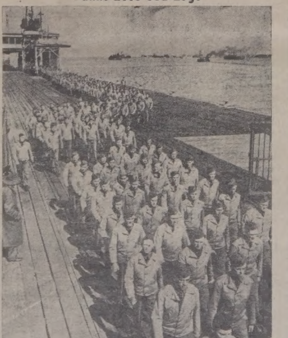
"It was in a mighty choir," he said: "5,000 sopranos, 5,000 altos, 5,000 tenors—all singing together double forte."

"It must have been wonderful," said the listener. "But what about the basses."

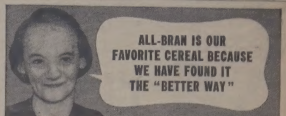
"That was it!" said the dreamer. "Suddenly the conductor stopped the choir and, turning to me, said: "Not quite so loud in the bass, please, Mr. Jones!"—London Answers.

A talkative friend can do more harm sometimes than a silent enemy.

Yanks Lose Sea-Legs



A column of American soldiers shown marching along the waterfront of an undisclosed Australian port upon disembarking from transports after a long voyage across the Pacific from the United States. After several weeks at sea the men must regain their "land-legs."



Says Mrs. Anna Fortin, Jonquière, Quebec: "Ever since we first realized how beneficial KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is to our well-being, it has been our favorite cereal. ALL-BRAN helps us keep regular naturally . . . we don't need pills or powders any more." Why don't *you* try ALL-BRAN's "Better Way" to *correct the cause* if you're troubled by constipation due to lack of the right kind of "bulk" in your diet? But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like cathartics. It takes time. Eat it regularly and drink plenty of water. Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's, in two convenient size packages, or ask for the individual serving package at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

Break For Chinese

Seamen On British Merchant Ships Get Increase In Pay

Thousands of Chinese seamen employed on British merchant ships have just received extra war-risk compensation and improved working conditions as a result of negotiations between the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain and the British Ministry of War Transport. Under the terms of the agreement, a Chinese seamen will receive an increase of about $8 a month over the former wage scale of about $23 a month paid to most Chinese seamen.

SELECTED RECIPES

BOILED DRESSING

2 eggs
2 tablespoons white sugar
1 tablespoon Benson's or Canada Corn Starch
1 tablespoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of paprika
¼ cup Crown Brand Corn Syrup
1½ cups sour cream
½ cup cider vinegar

Method: Break eggs into top of double boiler. Shake over them sugar, corn starch, mustard, salt and paprika; add corn syrup. Beat vigorously with dover beater until there are no lumps in mixture. Add sour cream; cook in double boiler till mixture begins to thicken. Add vinegar; continue cooking for 10 minutes. Strain through sieve; store in jar. Do not cover until very cold. Yield: 1 pint.

SOUR MILK WHOLE WHEAT MUFFINS

1 cup all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon baking soda
¾ teaspoon salt
1 cup whole wheat flour
1 egg
¼ cup Crown Syrup
1¼ cups sour milk
¼ cup Mazola

Method: Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt; add whole wheat flour. To beaten egg add Crown syrup, sour milk and Mazola. Add to dry ingredients, stirring only until blended. Pour into muffin tins oiled with Mazola; bake in hot oven. Yield: 12 muffins.

HOME SERVICE

BE SURE OF YOURSELF ON DANCE FLOOR



Don't Be A Wallflower

Why don't you learn to dance? A girl is never so lovely as when she is dancing well. You needn't be apologetic because you are unfamiliar with the latest steps.

With diagrams that show you just how to place your feet in each step it is easy to learn, in privacy, at home. The sketch shows the basic fox trot step. Try it.

Get some dance music on the radio with a 1, 2, 3, 4 count, and on Count 1—Step forward on your left foot. 2—Step forward on your right foot. 3—Step to side on left foot. 4—Close right foot up to left foot.

Knowing the popular dances you'll never have to stumble blindly after partners, wondering what steps they're doing. You'll skim along easily, gracefully—your hips under your body, weight over balls of your feet.

Our 32-page booklet has the clear simple footprint diagrams to teach you the fox-trot, waltz, rumba, tango, slow fox-trot, Conga, shag and popular variations. Also tells how to hold yourself, lead and follow well.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Home Course in New Ballroom Dances" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet.

FIGHT WITH LOBSTER

Hauling his lobster traps to the surface the other day, Charles Beaver, living 20 miles east of Halifax, discovered an 18-pound lobster tangled in the lines. He reached out to seize the Crustacean, but the lobster seized him. In the ensuing struggle Beaver fell into the water. A nearby fisherman came to his assistance and Beaver was pulled out with the giant lobster still clamped to his wrist.

Principal raw material for TNT is toluol, produced chiefly in by-product coke ovens.

Detailed geological maps exist for only 4,071 of Alaska's 584,000 square miles.

2466

SMILE AWHILE

"Dear Teacher: Kindly excuse Dan's absence yesterday. He fell in the mud. By doing the same you will greatly oblige his mother."

* * * *

"How did your tulip bulbs come up this spring?"

"With the assistance of the neighbor's Airedale!"

* * * *

"My memory is excellent," said Smith, "but there are three things I never remember: I can't remember names, I can't remember faces, and I can't remember—I forgot what the third thing was."

* * * *

A Negro stoker was crossing the ocean for the first time. He came up on deck to get a breath of air. Looking out on the water, he said in disgruntled tones: "Why, we is right where we wuz this time yesterday!"

* * * *

Jones—Your office sent me a cook last week.

Employment office manager—Yes, that's right.

Jones—Well, it will give me the greatest pleasure if you will dine with me tonight.

* * * *

Naomi—I'll bet you twenty pounds that I'll never marry you.

Frank—I'll take you.

Naomi—Will you really? Then I won't bet after all!"

* * * *

Bore—Have I ever told you about the American in Paris?

Victim—Is it a long story?

Bore—No.

Victim—Then you haven't.

* * * *

"Thank you for the presents, Auntie."

"Oh, they're nothing to thank me for, Bobby."

"That's what I thought, but mother told me to thank you all the same."

* * * *

"We have been married over a year now, and we never quarrel. If a difference of opinion arises and I am right, Henry always gives in immediately."

"And if he is right?"

"Oh, that hasn't happened yet!"

* * * *

He was reading the evening paper.

"What a debt we owe to medical science!" he said.

"Good gracious," replied his wife. "Haven't you paid the doctor's bill yet?"

* * * *

"I don't understand why mothers can't see the faults in their children," said Mrs. Jones.

"Do you think you could?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"Certainly I could, if my children had any."

RADIOS FOR LIFEBOATS

Washington announces that at least one lifeboat on every American merchant ship of one thousand tons and over must carry a portable radio set. This should help to save the lives of castaways and lessen the tragedies of open boats in these days of ruthless submarine warfare.

A LENGTHY COMPLAINT

"What if the dog had bitten him?" mused Sheriff Willliam Severyns of Seattle, as he and his deputies pored over a six-page typewriten complaint. The complaint, the most exhaustive received by Severyns, was from a man who charged that a dog had growled at him.

A GREAT VIOLINIST

Nicolo Paganini, who lived from 1780 to 1840, was one of the most brilliant violinists the world ever has known. Noted for his compositions for one string, the G, he was able to extend the range of the G string to four octaves.

PRINTING PLANT FOR SALE

Well-equipped Weekly Newspaper and Job Printing Plant for Sale in a splendidly located town in Manitoba. Cylinder Press, Job Press, Linotype and all accessories. Old established newspaper can be purchased at a reasonable price as a going concern. For further particulars, price and terms, address replies to Box 326, Regina, Sask.





Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

The Times Job Department

P. O. Box 280

CANADA NEEDS FLAX AND COARSE GRAINS

"The immediate war job of agriculture is to remedy the deficiency of vegetable oils and fats resulting from the cutting off of our Pacific sources of supply.

"Wherever possible, wheat growing land should be diverted to the growing of coarse grains, in particular, oats, barley, flax, corn, hay and alfalfa. Farmers must raise still more hogs, cattle and sheep and boost production of eggs and all dairy products."

Donald Gordon, Chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED 16

Opportune

Flour Mill

DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW

Self-Rising Flour

For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES

PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. Taylor, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.

Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Tuesday, June 2nd, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.58⅛
No. 2 Northern............	.55⅛
No. 3 Northern	.51⅛
No. 4	.48⅛
No. 5	.46
No. 6	.44
Feed	.41⅛
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	.51⅛
2 C.W.	.51
3 C.W.	.48
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.38
Ex. 3 C.W.	.38
3 C.W.	.38
Ex. 1 feed	.38
1 feed	.38
2 feed	.37
3 feed	.33½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row...........	.48
No. 3 c.w 6 row............	.48
1 feed	48
2 feed	.48
3 feed	.47½
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.39
3 C.W.	.34
4 C.W.	.32
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William...............	.79⅝

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1 Northern	57
No. 2 Northern	54
No. 3 Northern	51
No. 4 Northern	46
No. 5 Wheat	43
No. 6 Wheat	39
Feed Wheat	35
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	50
No. 2 C.W. Garnet..........	48
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	46

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of ALEXANDER MORRISON, late of Delia, Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named Alexander Morrison, who died on the 24th of January, A.D. 1940, are required to file with the undersigned by the 25th day of July, A. D. 1942, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administratrix, with Will Annexed, will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed or which have been brought to her knowledge.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 29th day of May, A.D. 1942.

WILLIAM A. LOW, 1005 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitor for the Administratrix with Will Annexed. 3a

The Annual

CEMETERY Strawberry Tea

WILL BE HELD

In the Dining Room of the **Queen's Hotel**

On Saturday, June 20th

Come and patronize and aid in this worthy cause for the up-keep of the DELIA CEMETERY.

WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta. Telephone M2411

Will be at the Queen's Hotel at Delia, every Saturday.

LOST

One Bay Gelding, branded JP on hip. Notify F. D. Johnson, Michichi. Phone R115. 22p

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR REGULATIONS

The regulations announced last week affecting the consumption of tea, coffee and sugar, are a direct outcome of the large volume of ships' tonnage being lost by enemy submarine action on the coast-wise maritime trade of the western Atlantic. No less than 227 vessels were officially reported to have been sunk in these waters since Germany declared war on the United States, and more are added to this total week by week.

That the problem of ships' tonnage is considered very serious by Washington authorities, is sufficiently indicated by the efforts to obtain control of some 145,000 tons now lying idle in the French colony ports of Martinique, and it may be taken for granted that this control will be effected by negotiation in a manner unlikely to offend French national pride.

But despite this, and rapid as has been the construction of new bottoms in the shipbuilding yards of both Canada and the United States, until more definite measures are devised that will impose a limit on these sinkings, the civilian population of both countries must expect to be asked to deny themselves to some extent in the consumption of goods that require ocean transportation.

The announced decision by United States leaders of their intention to land troops in France for the projected invasion of Germany, means that an expeditionary force of many thousands of men, together with their mechanical equipment, will make further demands on shipping for purely military purposes; shipping that is already heavily taxed with the task of supplying food and munitions of war to our allies in the four corners of the globe.

The enemy submarine campaign is a real menace to our national effort. How serious it has become in these last weeks the general public is unaware, but a few moments of consideration of the hardships and perils faced by our merchant seamen in the everyday performance of duty, should convince anyone that the least we at home can do is to loyally accept and abide by the new regulations imposed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

THE OVER FORTIES COME INTO THE PICTURE

About three decades ago, a prominent physician, Dr. Wm. Osler, was reported to have made the assertion that people of forty years were past the age of usefulness in the world's work of that day. At the time of its utterance, the pronouncement aroused much dissenting criticism, although the force of this opposition was discounted by reason that most of it was regarded as special pleading, emanating from groups falling within the age condemnation. Moreover, generally speaking, modern communities at large accepted the professional view; the world's work was granted to be a task for the young, and the coining of the phrase, "Too old at Forty," passed into normal currency.

However, time brings its own revenges. The advent of a second great war has witnessed some startling reverses of the once familiar slogan, and—at the time—none more remarkable than its effect upon the Canadian army. In the early days of the conflict and before the mass of younger men had completely awoke to their responsibilities, men of fifty years and over unblushingly swore to the once fashionable age of forty, and what is more, were thankfully received at recruiting stations. So much was this the case, that the proportion of grey-haired soldiers on the streets of any garrison town became a matter of public comment.

But it remained for the Ministry of Labor to completely vindicate the usefulness of the over forties, in the proclamation of last week calling upon every unemployed man between the ages of 16 and 69 to register, either at an office of the Unemployed Insurance Commission or at a local post office. It looks as though we have arrived at the time foretold by the bitter young critics who had suffered so much in the last war, when the parting would be: "Goodbye daddy, we hate to see you go, but your country needs you!"

Local and District

Vere Kidston was a visitor in Calgary last week.

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Mrs. W. O. Morrison is a patient in Drumheller Hospital.

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Miss Louise Brunner, of Vancouver, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. Brunner, in Delia.

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Peel Hudgeon, R.C.A.F., was home on leave over the week end.

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Mrs. H. F. Crosweller is a patient in Drumheller Hospital.

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Miss Mary Morrison, C.A.W.C., left by bus for Calgary on Sunday evening last.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sam Garrett and family, of Carbon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Benson.

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Rev. Thos. Taylor returned to Delia from Edmonton last week, where he had attended the annual conference of the United Church in Alberta.

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Pte. Jack McMurchie, of the Veterans' Guard, who is now stationed at Seebe, Alta., was a visitor in the Farrell Lake district last week end.

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Miss Ruth Wilson, who had been working for some time at the Hanna Hospital, has now obtained a position as egg-grader with the Hanna Creamery.

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Miss Evelyn Grant, nurse-in-training at the Miseracordia Hospital, Edmonton, is spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Grant, in Delia.

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Ptes. Jack Ferris and Buckley Limpert were among about 600 recruits recently transferred to Currie Barracks from Mewata Park, where they are undergoing intensive infantry training as general reinforcements.

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Lorne Benedictson has been appointed agent for the National Elevator Co. in Delia, replacing Jack Chilton who was tranferred to a point in Southern Alberta. Mr. Benedictson comes from Kandahar, Sask.

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The Fourth Annual Farm and Home Week will be held at the School of Agriculture, Olds, from Monday, June 22nd to Friday, June 26th. A cordial invitation is extended to farmers and their wives.

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Donald R. Macpherson, of Sentinel Hill, graduated on May 19th from the University of Alberta, taking the degree of B. Sc. in Agriculture. Don was one of four students graduating with 1st class honours, and it is reported will manage the farm holdings previously handled by his father.

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Friends of John Sorochan, at one time student-minister in charge of Delia United Church, will be interested to learn that he was one of six theology students recently ordained at a ceremony in McDougall United Church, Edmonton. Rev. John Sorochan has been appointed as pastor at Coal Lake, in St. Paul presbytery.

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Light scattered rains, accompanied by high winds, occurred on Thursday of last week. During the evening and the early hours of Friday light snow fell. In the area around the village little moisture was received, but in the Handhills the rain is reported by Roy Lindsay as having been sufficiently heavy to penetrate one inch. At present, skies are sunny and clear, although good rains are badly needed in the district.

Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

Canada's Greatest Progress of War

Although it may not have been realized by the man-in-the-street yet the recent air conference in Ottawa is considered to have been the most important meeting to be held in Canada since the Imperial Conference of 1932 from an international point of view, having been under the high personal sponsorship of President Roosevelt, Premier Winston Churchill, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, has declared: "It meets here because—and I say it advisedly without either false modesty or vain boasting—Canada, of all the nations now engaged in the war, has made the greatest progress in training men to conquer the air and wrest supremacy from our enemies."

Regular Secret Sessions Not Wanted

When a request was made in Parliament for the establishment of a weekly custom of a secret session one day a week, in order to give members an opportunity to seek information from the Government that could not be disclosed otherwise, or that would prevent the people from thinking that there was any special emergency, it was rejected by the Government. In fact, Premier King cited the case of a request for a secret session by a member on the ground that he had some naval information to impart. When the Prime Minister suggested to the member that this information should be given to the proper Minister, this was done and passed on to the Cabinet. But on examination by the Cabinet, it was found that this news did not warrant at all the calling of a secret session.

Flat Feet And Service

An interesting point has cropped up in Parliament, and it concerns a great many young men who are anxious to serve in this war. A question has been asked of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, Hon. Angus Macdonald, if men rejected from the other branches of service on account of flat feet might not be used in the navy or merchant marine. "If there is some useful task that they can do, I know we would be glad to consider them," replied the Hon. Angus Macdonald.

War And Marriages

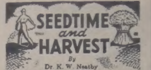
It is disclosed in the nation's capital that the war has brought in its wake a great increase in the number of marriages. Indeed, it is indicated that, while in the year before the outbreak of this war marriages numbered 88,000, yet it is now expected that at least 125,000 marriages will take place in this year. In 1939 the number of marriages was 103,000, and in the next year it reached the figure of 123,000, falling off slightly last year. However, all-time figures are expected for this year, since it seems that many young men are anxious to wed before going overseas; and the dependant allowances are other inducements, with the Government being called upon to pay at least $200,000,000 this year for such concessions.

Cost of Publicity

As an example of the high cost of publicity, it is pointed out along Parliament Hill that the booklet published by the Government, entitled "Canadians All", involved an expenditure of $16,465 for 296,000 copies. This is the information given by the Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services, who merely stated the cost of this booklet in answer to a question in Parliament by T. L. Church, Member for Toronto-Broadview.

Ottawa And Vichy

For some time now, Ottawa's relationship with Vichy has been a subject of much discussion in the nation's capital, and in view of some of the opinions expressed or implied, it is indicated along Parliament Hill that certain facts must be born in mind in regard to this delicate subject. First, Canada's Minister was not accredited to the Government of Vichy at any time but to the country. Second, the Government in Ottawa had been convinced that 95 per cent. of the people of France were opposed to the regime existing there for some time. Third, Canada had been aiding in sustaining morale in France by her action of maintaining relations. Fourth, it had always been an hour to hour relationship. Moreover, Premier King made a statement in Parliament on this subject which had great significance. "There are reasons in addition to these that I have given to the House in this way that are all-important, but which it would be inadvisable to disclose," declared Premier King in an impromptu reply to a request on this subject by the leader of the C.C.F. party in Parliament, Mr. M. J. Coldwell.



By Dr. K. W. Neatby

Director, Agricultural Department North-West Line Elevators Association

Wheat Stem Sawfly Again

Last January we drew the attention of our readers to a Dominion Government circular entitled "Control of Wheat Stem Sawfly." The Division of Entomology, Ottawa, has recently prepared a coloured map which shows the extent of sawfly infestation in the prairie provinces. The colours on the map are very bright; but the prospect rather gloomy. Sawfly is present over an area bounded by a line extending from the international boundary approximately through Winnipeg, Kamsack, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary and Cardston. Obviously this leaves a comparatively small proportion of our wheat growing area entirely free from infestation.

On the back of the sawfly map will be found a summary of the problem and brief descriptions of control measures. The following statement is made:

"Plans must be made immediately to start sawfly control on infested farms. No farmer who suffered loss in 1941 should continue farming without recognizing the problem and taking steps to reduce the loss caused by this insect."

In order to consult the sawfly map and information provided therewith, farmers have only to call on grain buyers in any of the line elevators associated with the work of the Agricultural Department of The North-West Line Elevators Association. Grain buyers also have copies of the excellent bulletin, written by Dr. C. W. Farstad, to which reference was made in our January article.

For further information, write to the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge, Saskatoon or Brandon; or to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Regina or Winnipeg.

Cheese Manufacture

Cheese manufacture is Alberta's most flourishing branch of agriculture, according to the Department of Trade and Industry report for February. During the first two months of this year, a gain of 164 per cent. over the previous period in 1941 was recorded. Manufacture reached 491,150 pounds, for all of which there was a ready market. Butter manufacture rose less than 1 per cent, to a total of 3,158,241 pounds, worth $982,507.

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Flax and Coarse Grains Production Needed as a War Measure



Farmers are urged by the Government to produce as much coarse grains and flaxseed as possible.

Coarse grains are required for the production of livestock and dairy products, and flaxseed is urgently needed for its oil content.

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BOB BOWMAN



R. T. "Bob" Bowman has spent eighteen months of the war in Britain and the rest looking for trouble on the high seas, covering the story of Canada's expanding services and defences, getting in a game or two of golf, plaguing his superiors for new marching orders. Recently it was announced that he would conduct a get-fit radio class from Toronto. Instead of the programme came a cable. Bowman was back in Britain to dig up and broadcast the weekly commentary of news from there for Canadians at home. He will be heard Sundays at 5:30 p.m. CDT, 4:30 p.m. MDT. The picture shows Bob interviewing the crew of a defence battery on the Canadian west coast sometime early this spring.

Red Bobs The Favorite Wheat

A survey, conducted by Alberta Pool Elevators last week, as to the varieties of wheat seeded in this province this spring, showed that Red Bobs is the most popular wheat, 45 per cent of the acreage having been sown to this variety.

Farm Machinery in 1943

In 1940, Canadian implement production at wholesale value was $22,553,359. In 1943, the top limit of implement production will be $11,898,538 at wholesale prices. In 1940, sales in Alberta alone at wholesale prices totalled $10,500,780.